



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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4 May 1992

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Burundi

Rwandan Official Ends Visit; Communique Issued

EA0305225092 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 0430 GMT 3 May 92

[Text] Mr. Boniface Ngulinzira, the Rwandan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, ended his three-day official visit this morning and will leave Bujumbura before noon today. The end of the visit was confirmed by a press communique issued to us by the Burundi Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation. The contents follow:

At the invitation of the Burundi Government, Mr. Ngulinzira Boniface, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Rwandan Republic, made an official visit to Burundi from 1 to 3 May. During his visit, Minister Ngulinzira was received in audience by Major Pierre Buyoya, president of the Republic of Burundi, to whom he delivered a message from his brother Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda. He also had an audience with Prime Minister Adrien Sibomana, to whom he delivered a message from Rwandan Prime Minister Dr. Nsengiyaremye.

The Rwandan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation held talks with Mr. Libere Baraunyeretse, the Burundi minister of external relations and cooperation. Their talks dealt primarily on bilateral and subregional issues. At the bilateral level, the two ministers expressed satisfaction with the reciprocal desire of their two governments to restore a climate of confidence and mutual understanding.

They particularly emphasized the need to establish a regular, frank, and sincere dialogue devoid of any suspicion and distrust and to do everything to ensure peace and security between the two countries. In this regard, the two parties hailed the measures taken by the two governments in order to contribute to the restoration of a calm and brotherly atmosphere between the two countries.

The measures include: shifting refugees living near the common border toward the interior of each country; encouraging the national media to preach peace, brotherhood, unity, and tolerance, and to ban any written, oral, or filmed production likely to incite violence, war, and ethnic strife which could create a climate of tension between the two countries; and surveying the common border in order to prevent any infiltration aimed at destabilization.

The two sides committed themselves to cooperate in an effective manner to implement these measures so that a new dynamism of peace, security, and frank cooperation is restored between Rwanda and Burundi.

The two sides reiterated their commitment never to tolerate any attack or act of destabilization against either country from its respective territory.

The two parties also agreed to consider dialogue and consultation as well as the strict respect for international conventions governing state relations as the sole way to settle any difference that could arise between the two countries.

The two sides reaffirmed that only a genuine political will can translate their commitments into concrete form.

Regarding economic cooperation, the two sides stressed the interest in and the need to revive trade exchanges between the two countries.

The two sides also agreed to combine efforts aimed at restoring peace and security in the region.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of frankness, cordiality, and mutual trust.

Mr. Boniface Ngulinzira greatly thanked the government and people of Burundi for the warm and brotherly welcome accorded to him and his delegation during their stay. He invited Mr. Libere Baraunyeretse, the minister of external relations and cooperation, to make an official visit to the Republic of Rwanda. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the dates will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

Central African Republic

Kolingba Speech at Opening of Economic Campaign

AB0205150092 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Television Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] Following the speech made at Dekoua by His Excellency President Andre Kolingba at the official launching of the 1992-1993 economic campaign, our colleague Klegnon Tierikito had this to say about the statement:

[Tierikito] President Andre Kolingba reiterated his position on our country's democratic process. He discussed the concept of sovereignty. Sovereignty belongs to God, who granted it to the people. In all democratic countries in the world, people grant this sovereignty to their officials, who are legitimately elected through municipal, legislative, and presidential elections.

How can a group of three, four, five, or 10 people get together, declare themselves sovereign, and say that they are ruling the country, the head of state exclaimed. I have consulted lawmakers, the speaker of the National Assembly, the Economic and Regional Council, the independent legislative branch, and institutions in our country. All, including the people, have expressed their disapproval of the idea of a sovereign national conference in this country.

Faithful to himself and a man of the given word, Andre Kolingba supports holding a major national debate in our country aimed at discussing and setting up the new dynamics of our country's economy, considering the numerous mineral and farm resources. While expressing satisfaction with the restored dialogue between the

authorities, political parties, and trade unions, in view of the advocated major national debate, the head of state has, nonetheless, expressed indignation at the fact that this debate is deadlocked over issues of little relevance to the country as a whole.

Concerning the exercise of democracy, about which much ink has been spilled on our continent, the president of the Republic has advocated concentration, consultation, reflection, and observation. Vandalism and the wave of killings which have accompanied democracy elsewhere have no place here.

God is with us and scrupulously looks after the Central African Republic, he added. Let us not allow [word indistinct] to lead our democracy as some people are thinking in case the national conference is not a sovereign one. To those people, Andre Kolingba calmly but firmly said, beware, because holding a major national debate could do away with some ills, notably in the health and education fields, where emphasis will be laid on vocational training at the primary school level, following the example of German schools.

Concerning the primary sector, Andre Kolingba wants to see the major national debate provide a remedy that is capable of valorizing the country's uranium, diamond, iron, and other unexploited resources. As far as the president is concerned, we must resolve to be competitive and aggressive on the subregional and international markets. Our livestock could be cited as an example. Thanks to the remarkable work done [word indistinct] will be selling very well in Congo, Cameroon, Gabon, and elsewhere. Let us mobilize ourselves and work in unity and understanding. Let us give priority to the general interest by pursuing a genuine and effective development, which will guarantee a better and true democracy. For what would democracy mean to a starving man?

ANC's Mandela Stops Over En Route to Abuja

*AB0305125592 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Television
Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 2 May 92*

[Excerpt] This morning the president of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, stopped over for nearly an hour at the Bangui-Mpoko Airport. The historic South African black leader was on his way from Nairobi, Kenya, en route to Abuja, Nigeria, where he is being expected by General Ibrahim Babangida, president of Nigeria and chairman of the OAU. He was greeted upon arrival by Edouard Franck, prime minister and head of government, who represented the head of state. [passage omitted]

Congo

President Comments on Reported Election Fraud

*AB0405105592 Brazzaville Radio Nationale
Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 4 May 92*

[Monitored in progress]

[Text] ...the elections, the president of the Republic expressed his concern about the fraud which might complicate the upcoming legislative and presidential elections. Here is President Denis Sassou-Nguesso talking to our reporter Antoine Bita Fatou:

[Begin Sassou-Nguesso recording] It is clear that during the local elections voters' registers were not displayed. This is, precisely, the current situation. We have reached a stage today where electoral lists have not been displayed, and this is a serious infringement on the electoral law. The voters' registers were not displayed. I even heard your colleagues in Pointe-Noire refer to some compatriots who came to vote with old voting cards. If order is not restored now, there is a greater chance for this fraud—if it is established that there is fraud—to be repeated during the legislative and presidential elections and that, of course, would be unacceptable. [end recording]

The president of the Republic then expressed his indignation over the fact that throughout the national territory, it was only Likuala Region which could not take part in the elections yesterday because of its landlocked situation and communication difficulties. This is proof that advance preparations were not made. President Denis Sassou-Nguesso denounced the controversy over the conditions for the preparation of these elections. Once again, we hear President Sassou-Nguesso talking to Bita Fatou:

[Begin Sassou-Nguesso recording] I said that the conditions should be met so that elections take place in openness to ensure fair and democratic elections. I hope that things will be the same everywhere, throughout the entire country, because the election organizers had been telling me since December that all would be ready and would proceed normally, however, in May things are not ready and things that ought [words indistinct] in December were right. I am convinced that today, in May, there are even some entire regions that will not be able to take part in the voting, for example Likouala Region. Any step to encourage cheating, fraud, and manipulation of elections is not the ultimate way of guaranteeing peace. It seems to me that [words indistinct] in order and peace. Your colleagues of the radio reported this situation in the south [words indistinct]. I hope that the organizers of the elections will put order in those areas so that the people there can express themselves freely. [end recording]

Yes, that was the president of the Republic, Denis Sassou-Nguesso on the conditions for the preparation of the elections which are always condemned by people. To prove this, here is evidence given by our colleague Malokita who did not vote yesterday [words indistinct]. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Malokita recording] Yes, I am from District 67 in Kalangai Municipal District. Why did I not vote? It was because despite the fact that the census was rather well organized, the distribution of voters' cards was not well done. What happened? On 2 May we waited for the cards

until 1300. We were then asked to collect them at the district headquarters. We went there but the head office was closed. The card distributors were not there. We were asked to go the municipal district, and there we found people quarreling. They were the young men in charge of distributing the cards. We learned there that the young electoral officers were not well paid for the 36 days they worked. Each of them received only 7,000 francs for all the arduous work they did. They were not happy. They showed us our cards which they should have distributed on 2 May. They showed us the cards as well as some electoral lists. They said: As long as we are not well paid, we will not distribute the cards. And we were disappointed. We went home.

Well, later it was announced that those without cards should go to the municipal district office to collect their cards. We went there but there were no cards. We should have been given receipts but, unfortunately, the place was so crowded that the lady magistrate could not satisfy everyone normally despite her goodwill. Besides, the young activists who were in charge of collecting cards or receipts had overwhelmed the offices, so the magistrate could not work under these conditions. We therefore returned home without cards or receipts. I personally went to vote with my old cards and there were complications. I therefore regret, today, that I could not vote, and particularly that my party has lost a vote. [end recording]

Rwanda

'Acts of Terrorism' Reported Throughout Country

Bomb Blast Kills 13

EA0105190092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT
1 May 92

[Excerpt] Renewed acts of terrorism have been signaled at Ruhango in the Gitarama prefecture [south of Rwanda]. A mine has blasted a Toyota pick-up killing 13 people on the spot and injuring 22 others. [passage omitted]

Bomb Explodes in Minibus

EA0205203592 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda
1700 GMT 2 May 92

[Excerpt] Travelers continue to be killed by bombs planted by wrongdoers. Today at 1310 at Kimisagara a bomb went off in a hiace [minibus], taxi number AB 9794 belonging to Munyangabe Theodore. The vehicle was carrying passengers between Kigali and Nyamirambo regional stadium and was on the Kamisagara asphalt road.

Four people died instantly and 13 were injured, six very seriously. Among those who died, two were burned beyond recognition. [passage omitted]

'Antitank Mine' Explodes

LD0305165892 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 2 May 92

[Excerpt] There has been a second attack in Rwanda in less than 24 hours. The explosion of an antitank mine under a van in Rugango to the southwest [of Kigali] resulted in the death of 17 people, and a bomb placed in a shared taxi resulted in at least three more victims this afternoon in the Rwandan capital. The attack also left several wounded. It took place in the district of (Kiuri Zagara). [passage omitted]

Defense Minister Comments

LD0305165192 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 2 May 92

[Text] In Rwanda 17 people were killed in yesterday's explosion of a land mine in Ruhango about 100 km southwest of Kigali. [Correspondent] Christophe Boisbouvier was able to speak to the Rwandan defense minister. Listen now to James Gasana's explanations:

[Begin recording] [Gasana] Yesterday there was an explosion in a van transporting several people. We recorded 17 deaths and several wounded. It happened in a place called Ruhango in the south of the country. It is not the first attack—it must already be the fifth one in the region in the past 4-6 weeks.

[Boisbouvier] Who do you think are the people behind these attacks?

[Gasana] We believe that they come from terrorist groups based in Uganda. We believe that it is the action of their accomplices.

[Boisbouvier] How do you explain that these attacks take place in the south of the country while the Rwandan Patriotic Front [FPR] rebels are in the north?

[Gasana] They are in the north but we now know that they receive assistance from more than one country. As you know, we are a small country; we have a long border, and it is easily crossed in many places.

[Boisbouvier] Some opposition circles blame the ruling party, the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, for these attacks. They accuse it of trying to maintain insecurity so as to demonstrate the incompetence of the new prime minister. What do you make of these accusations?

[Gasana] This is totally false and we do not believe that serious people will believe this because people who are in the country, those of the [word indistinct] or those belonging to other opposition parties who analyze and see the real situation do not believe that. [end recording]

Kenya

Government Not To Give Asylum to Somalia's Siad

EA0205122092 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
2 May 92 p 3

[Article by Kenneth Mwema and "agencies:" "Ayah: Kenya Won't Give Asylum to Siad Barre"]

[Excerpts] The Kenya Government has no intentions of granting asylum to former Somali president Siad Barre as his stay in the country is limited to enable him make arrangements to migrate to another country. Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Minister Wilson Ndolo Ayah said yesterday.

Mr. Ayah said the former Somali president was being treated like any other refugee. "We are treating him in line with our international obligations and humanitarian grounds", he added.

Mr. Ayah was reacting to a demand by Somali's interim president Mr. Ali Mahdi [Mohamed] that Kenya extradite Siad Barre to face trial in Somalia for various crimes. [passage omitted]

Government officials have already hinted that the former Somali president is making arrangement for asylum possibly in the Middle East although this has not been officially confirmed. [passage omitted]

Moi Urges End to Violence in Labor Day Speech

EA0105173592 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0950 GMT 1 May 92

[Relay of speech by President Daniel arap Moi at Uhuru Park in Nairobi marking Labor Day on 1 May—live]

[Excerpts] My dear fellow workers, members of the diplomatic corps, ladies and gentlemen: On this important occasion I wish to send my warm greetings to all workers wherever they may be in the country. I also extend my greetings to all Kenyans abroad and wish them happy celebrations on Labor Day. [passage omitted]

My dear fellow Kenyans, another major constraint we have to contend with is the high population growth rate which has produced a growing labor force that cannot be absorbed by the economy. This has led to increased levels of unemployment. At the moment our population is estimated to be 24 million, meaning that there are more job-seekers than there are jobs. The government and the private sector will therefore be expected to create about 400,000 new jobs per year in order to cope with surplus labor. [passage omitted]

Another issue I would like to underline is maintenance of industrial peace. In this connection I would like to commend the trade union movement for promoting the rights and interests of the workers in accordance with the law. A case in point is the recent refusal of workers to strike for the purposes unrelated to their interests. Your

refusal was a clear demonstration that you are conscious of your rights. It was also a sign of your commitment to the maintenance of industrial peace. The country at large and myself are proud of you and congratulate you for the stand you took. [applause]. [passage omitted] Before concluding my remarks, I wish to address myself to an issue of national importance. Over the past few weeks, Kenyans have experienced conflicts among our people which have led to unnecessary loss of human life and property. I have repeatedly stressed the sanctity of human life. I personally value human life. Accusations and counteraccusations will not bring back the lives of Kenyans that have been lost. But why must Kenyans engage in senseless killing of each other? Why? For whatever reason it must stop.

It is also disturbing to note that the clashes have taken precedence over development activities, especially agriculture. That signals food shortages and the attendant socioeconomic problems which must be checked. This kind of lawlessness must now end—today. [applause]

The perpetrators of tribal clashes, including their agents, will, when arrested, face the full consequences of the law. Meanwhile, I have issued specific instructions to the security personnel to deal swiftly, firmly and decisively with those involved in the incitement of members of the public to engage in violence against one another irrespective of their religious, political or social status.

Finally, my dear fellow workers, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to underscore that all Kenyans attach a lot of importance to our socioeconomic development since independence in 1963. This has been possible because of our unity and the political stability that we have enjoyed as a nation. It is therefore important for all of us to appreciate that the tempo of national development requires each of us to work hard and appreciate each other's views. I am therefore confident that all workers and indeed all Kenyans will redouble their efforts towards development in order for us all to achieve [word indistinct] the noble goals we have set ourselves in love, peace, and unity.

Former Minister Matiba Returns 2 May

EA0205122892 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1000 GMT 2 May 92

[Text] Hundreds of supporters turned out at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport to meet former Cabinet Minister Kenneth Matiba who arrived at 0840 AM this morning. [video shows cheering crowd]

The International Arrivals Terminal at the airport was jam packed with friends, relatives and members of the opposition party Forum for the Restoration of Democracy [FORD] steering committee. On the appearance of Matiba, who showed signs of the stroke he suffered while in detention and from which he has been recovering during his 11 months' absence at London, there were

shouts of jubilation welcoming him back home as the crowd jostled to catch a glimpse of him. His supporters lined up along Jogoo Road despite the rain, bringing traffic to a standstill as Matiba flashed the FORD two finger salute at supporters. Supporters then walked to All Saints' Cathedral, filling it to capacity, where a special prayer service is to be held for Matiba.

'Will Stand for Presidency'

EA0305180592 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 3 May 92

[Text] A former cabinet minister, Kenneth Matiba, today officially announced that he will stand for presidency in the forthcoming general elections.

In a well attended press conference at his Riara home in Limuru [just north of Nairobi] Matiba however said anybody else wishing to stand for presidency from the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, FORD, was free to do so. He said elections for presidency in FORD should be handled from grassroot level so that all concerned can have a say on (?who they want) as president.

Somalia

State of Emergency Declared in Bay Region 1 May

EA0205150592 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] The first meeting of the security committee of Bay Region [in the south, until recently under the control of pro-Siad Barre forces] resolved to declare a state of emergency in the region in order to maintain security and stability in all districts of the region. The following has been declared in all districts of the region:

1. A dusk to dawn curfew has been imposed in all towns in the region. The curfew begins at 8 pm everyday and ends at 6 am. The curfew became effective on 30 April.
2. All those who violate the emergency rules will be dealt with in accordance with the emergency rules.
3. Looters and rapists will be executed by firing squad.
4. Weapons such as pistols, rifles, guns mounted on vehicles, bombs, or hand grenades are banned from towns.
5. Firearms should be handed in at police stations.
6. Collaborators will be dealt with under emergency rules.
7. Former members of the Siad Barre forces and forces of the Somali National Front should surrender at police stations within 48 hours.
8. Vehicles entering the towns will have to be checked for illegal travelers and these people should report to police stations.
9. Weapons and communications equipment should be handed in at police stations.
10. Those breaking the emergency rules will be tried under emergency rules and executed.
11. The United Somali Congress and the Somali Democratic Movement forces will maintain law and order in the Bay region. Force will be used against those who break the law.

12. Residents of the region are asked to support the security forces.

USC Meets Kenyan Delegation in Mandera 28 Apr

EA0205125092 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] The chairman of the United Somali Congress [USC], Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, met a Kenyan delegation at Mandera on 28 April at 1130. The [Kenyan] delegation was led by General [name indistinct] (Osore) and the chairman of the [Northeastern] Region based in Garissa. The meeting primarily discussed the relations between the two countries.

First to speak at the meeting was the USC chairman who paid tribute to the Kenyan Government and the people of Mandera on the treatment they accorded the USC forces when they crossed the border in hot pursuit of the former Somali dictator and remnants of his forces, who were on the run following their defeat by the USC.

The USC chairman briefed the Kenyan delegation on the long and bitter struggle waged by the USC, Somali National Movement, and Somali Democratic Movement, forces, who had pledged to rid the country of Siad and his henchmen. The USC chairman said a group calling itself the Manifesto Group had created more problems for Somalia, disrupting the aims and intentions of the aforesaid movements, and which culminated in a clash inside the USC rank and file. Aidid accused the Manifesto and the Reconciliation Groups of deepening the crisis in Somalia. The ensuing crisis in Somalia then gave dictator Siad and company time to regroup and launch attacks aimed at recapturing Mogadishu.

Aidid said that he and his forces had to counter Siad's attacks and launch a bloody offensive against his forces. The USC chairman said the offensive took them five bloody days after which his forces and those of his allies defeated Siad and chased them across the Kenyan border.

Mr. Aidid called on the Kenyan authorities not to grant Siad and his henchmen refuge but return them to Somalia to answer charges on the atrocities they had committed against the people. The chairman called on Kenya to assist those civilians and refugees currently based in Kenya.

The chairman told the Kenyan delegation that his movement will continue to respect existing regional treaties with Kenya and Ethiopia as well as the OAU' charter. He said he looked forward to continuing to enjoy good relations with Kenya. He said his movement would

continue to search for peace by calling a national conference comprising patriotic Somali movements with a view to hastening the peace process.

Our reporter on the border reported that the Kenyan delegation's leader touched on the good relations that had always existed between the two countries. He said the leader of the Kenyan delegation said he was saddened by the problems which had befallen Somalia. He said Kenya was ready to assist Somalia, as it had already done, by welcoming thousands of Somali refugees, settling them in refugee camps, and providing them with basic necessities. The head of the Kenyan delegation said a joint committee should be formed to look into problems of people who are bringing looted property into Kenya.

USC-Kenya Meeting Ends

*EA0205154592 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 1 May 92*

[Text] A two-day meeting chaired by the chairman of the United Somali Congress [USC] comprised of clergymen, peacemakers, elders, and politicians, which discussed ways of restoring brotherhood among the Somali people living in Gedo region [bordering Kenya] as well as uniting the people in the region ended at the USC

command in Bulo Hawo district. The meeting was also attended by the commander of the USC forces there, Colonel Mohamed Haji Shabel, representatives of the USC in Bulo Hawo, and others.

The meeting resolved:

that all those concerned participate in the efforts to unite the Somalia;

that all weapons in the region be surrendered;

that a district administration be formed in Gedo in accordance with USC principles;

that all the displaced people in the district be resettled and that all social and health services in the district be revived;

residents of Gedo region have been called upon to form a legal political leadership which will take care of the people's interest;

that all supporters of Siad Barre be confronted collectively until they abandon their selfish ideas;

that the USC has resolved that all regions of the country should be open in order to promote free movement of the people;

and that bandits who are setting up road blocks be wiped out. It calls upon all those who are engaged in criminal activities to surrender.

Government, ANC Reach 'Agreement' on Army

MB0305104192 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 3 May 92 p 2

[Report by Edith Bulbring: "SADF Will March in Step With MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe Spear of the Nation—ANC Military Wing]"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] and the government this week reached agreement on a formal code of conduct to control the country's military—now and in the future.

The government has also accepted that a new army could be made up of all existing military and paramilitary units, including the ANC's military wing [Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK); Spear of the Nation].

However, the government set stringent conditions that would have to be met before integration was effected.

On Wednesday [29 April] a working group established under the National Peace Accord Agreed on a military code of conduct to which all SADF [South African Defense Force] soldiers would commit themselves.

The code commits the SADF and its members to the execution of their duties in a manner which will not advance or obstruct party political objectives.

Every member of the SADF will also accept full responsibility for orders and their execution. Soldiers will also be able to refuse an unlawful command from a senior officer.

The code also stipulates that:

- The SADF must pursue its missions in a way that respects fundamental human rights, the freedom of the citizenry and the rule of law;
- Soldiers must recognise fundamental human rights and accept personal responsibility for the legality of actions by men under their command;
- Members of the SADF must participate in a democratic society both as citizens and as soldiers with self-knowledge of the values with which they are entrusted;
- The SADF and its members undertake to act or conduct military manoeuvres in a non-partisan manner and not for the purpose of unlawfully threatening or intimidating any community or part of the community;
- All actions in time of war shall be guided by relevant national and international law, including the Geneva Convention, and by the determination, and by the determination to observe them. All ranks of military personnel in the SADF must abide by these rules in their assigned tasks and responsibilities.

The code makes provision for an ombudsman to deal with complaints by soldiers as well as the public.

While agreement has been reached on a code to govern the behaviour of the existing SADF, talks continued this week between the government and the ANC on future army.

The government is still insisting that it will participate in joint planning for the future army only when the ANC complies with the DF Malan and Pretoria minutes.

Military intelligence and command structures would be discussed only when all bilateral agreements were honoured, agreement was reached on all principles and violence was under effective control, the government said.

And the incorporation of MK into the SADF could be implemented only once agreement had been reached on transitional government and the ANC had renounced violence.

In stating guidelines for implementation, the government said that all existing paramilitary and military forces should be afforded equal opportunity to become part of the SADF if they denounced the use of force and violence to promote their partisan objectives.

The ANC suggested that all army and police forces be placed under a security forces committee on which all parties would be represented.

All the armed forces would be placed under the command of the interim government.

No agreement has yet been reached on these proposals, but a set of general principles for a new army has been proposed by the government and in part approved by the ANC.

Among the principles: the army must be non-discriminatory, it must be made up of full-time and part-time members. The ANC wants a full-time army with no conscription and the appointment and promotion of members only on the basis of merit.

'No Agreement' With ANC

MB0405114492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1053 GMT 4 May 92

[Text] Johannesburg May 4 SAPA—There is no agreement between the government and the African National Congress [ANC] on the inclusion of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing—MK] in the South African Defence Force [SADF]. Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said on Monday [4 May].

Speaking on a SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Afrikaans radio actuality programme, Mr Meyer said the issue was being dealt with at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] working group one, which was attempting to level the playing field and create a favourable climate for a democratic system.

Mr Meyer said under discussion was the suspension of the armed struggle and how to deal with MK in a new constitution, adding that the government and the ANC differed on the issue.

The government believed that in a democratic system there was only room for one national army and no room for paramilitary forces, while the ANC believed MK should form part of the defence force.

Government, ANC Close to Constitutional Agreement

*MB0305130692 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 3 May 92 pp 1, 2*

[Report by Political Correspondent David Breier: "ANC and Nats [National Party] on Verge of Deal]

[Text] The Government and African National Congress [ANC] are on the verge of a remarkable agreement on how to negotiate an interim constitution for South Africa.

This agreement could turn Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] 2 this month into a major success despite earlier fears that it could be wrecked by lack of substantial agreements.

But the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] is digging in its heels against an elected constitution-making body.

The IFP's stand could weaken consensus at the second plenary session of Codesa at the World Trade Centre on May 15 and 16.

Codesa sources this week said there had been a remarkable turnaround, after the differences between the Government and the ANC on an interim government had been so divergent that there seemed to be no room for compromise.

But the chances are now strong that the greatest achievement of Codesa 2 could be to give a new enlarged working group a mandate to draw up an interim constitution for an elected parliament and an interim executive.

A Codesa steering committee this week agreed that an elected parliament should operate under an interim constitution.

The interim parliament should draft a more permanent constitution in terms of general principles to be agreed to at Codesa.

The interim parliament would also act as an interim legislature, passing laws with special majorities—possibly two-thirds.

A wide range of Codesa sources indicated this week that if Codesa 2 ratified this agreement, it would amount to a major achievement.

The agreement neither includes nor excludes the Government's proposal for a second chamber of Parliament to be dominated by minority parties.

Nor does it pass judgement on the Government's proposal for a directly-elected three-member executive council with a revolving president, recently rejected by the ANC.

These key issues will be left to be thrashed out after Codesa 2.

But both the Government and ANC believe their demands have been met in key aspects of the steering-committee proposal.

These include the need for an elected constitution-making body, the need for election based on national as well as regional voter lists, and the need for an interim body's powers to be limited by a strict interim constitution.

Crucial decisions are due to be taken this week on the steering committee report after Codesa negotiators consult their leadership.

Codesa sources this week disclosed that both the Government and ANC had given their blessing to the tentative agreement achieved at the steering committee of Codesa's Working Group 2.

But senior IFP negotiator Walter Felgate this week told the Sunday Star that the IFP was still "implacably opposed" to an elected constitution-making body.

He said the Inkatha Freedom Party was convinced a constitution should be negotiated at Codesa by political parties together with constitutional experts.

But Mr Felgate added that differences emerging now could be "11th-hour" differences before a breakthrough and they did not preclude Codesa 2 being "productive".

The IFP will also insist this week on the Zulu king enjoying full participation at Codesa and not limited representation only on issues directly involving traditional leaders.

An impasse on this issue could lead to a repeat of last year's refusal by IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi to attend Codesa 1—although a full IFP delegation did attend in his absence.

A further breakthrough this week was reached at the steering committee of Codesa's Working Group 3 on how to set up the first non-elected phase of interim government. This is to prepare the way for elections by levelling the political playing field.

There is agreement that the Government will be required to act in accordance with decisions of a multi-party transitional executive authority (TEC) with Cabinet status.

But a key difference still to be resolved is that the Government insists TEC decisions be made by consensus. The Government wants total consensus which, in effect, means it could exercise a veto.

The ANC is known to favour "substantial consensus" which in practice could mean two-thirds of TEC members could out-vote the Government.

The precise powers of TEC subcouncils have yet to be defined. These subcouncils are to consist of a Cabinet Minister and five other members appointed by the State President on the recommendation of the TEC or Codesa.

The subcouncils are to be involved in defence, law and order, regional and local government, finance and possibly foreign affairs.

In addition, an Election Commission and a Media Commission are envisaged to ensure free and fair elections.

ANC: Detention, State of Emergency Necessary

*MB0305134792 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 3 May 92 p 2*

[Report by Political Reporter Edyth Bulbring: "Yes to Detention Rule"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has accepted Codesa's [Convention for a Democratic South Africa's] proposals that a state of emergency and detention without trial could become necessary under certain conditions.

In a document submitted to the Codesa working group dealing with the creation of a climate for free political activity, the ANC said a state of emergency should be declared only on the advice of a multi-party interim executive.

The ANC accepted that the law should contain provisions for a state of emergency, but opposed powers that would allow a state of emergency to be proclaimed retroactively.

However, the ANC stipulated that under a state of emergency certain rights could not be impaired.

These included the right to life, legal remedy, freedom from discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, sex or creed and freedom from torture.

The ANC also said that security personnel or anyone acting outside the law should not be indemnified under a state of emergency.

Regarding detention without trial, the ANC stated that detainees should be informed of the reason for their detention as soon as they were detained and a family member or friend notified as soon as possible.

The right to consult a lawyer of the detainee's choice should be guaranteed and the detainees should be allowed regular visits by family members.

Detainees would have the right to have their detention reviewed within 30 days. They could only be detained for longer than 30 days if the reviewing authority reported there was sufficient cause.

A term longer than three months would be reviewed at regular intervals by a review board presided over by a Supreme Court judge and consisting of members appointed by the minister [not further specified].

The review board would have the power to order the immediate release of a detainee if the detention was not necessary for the maintenance of law and order and the abatement of the state of emergency.

Detainees would be entitled to make representations and submissions to, and to be represented at the proceedings of, the review board.

Minister Misses Codesa for 'Health Reasons'

*MB0405131092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1253 GMT 4 May 92*

[Text] Cape Town May 4 SAPA—The minister of constitutional development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, was unable to attend Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] on Monday [4 May] because of health reasons, said his spokesman, Mr Hannes de Wet.

Dr Viljoen would also not be attending Codesa on Tuesday, said Mr De Wet.

He did not comment on claims that Dr Viljoen had been hospitalised—probably in Johannesburg—for exhaustion and declined to divulge further details.

It was reliably learnt on Monday that Dr Viljoen had been complaining of tiredness.

Foreign Minister Botha Chosen for NP Leadership

*MB0205102892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1006 GMT 2 May 92*

[Text] Pretoria May 2 SAPA—Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha was chosen as the new Transvaal leader of the National Party [NP] at a meeting of the party's executive in Pretoria on Saturday [2 May]. Defence Minister Roelf Meyer was chosen as the deputy-leader. NP spokeswoman Sheila Camerer said Mr Botha had been elected unanimously after he had been nominated by Mr Meyer. Mr Meyer had previously been named as a contender for the post, left vacant following the resignation of Finance Minister Barend du Plessis a week ago.

Mr Botha said the Transvaal NP region faced serious challenges ahead with regards to expanding its membership amongst non-whites.

He believed, however, that the majority of South Africans supported the NP's objectives. Mr Botha added the election had taken place in an atmosphere of goodwill.

"I don't see it as me having won, but everyone in the National Party in the Transvaal has won," the new Transvaal leader of the NP said.

The large number of votes that would come from the Transvaal in a future general election would make a significant contribution to its outcome, he said.

Pledges To Campaign for Black Support

*MB0305101492 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 3 May 92 p 1, 2*

[Report by Charlene Smith and Mike Robertson:
"Leader Pik To Court Blacks"]

[Text] Pik Botha, newly-elected Transvaal National Party [NP] leader, has pledged to take his party election-eering to the townships.

He said: "The election is on and I'm going to extend party support to every black community.

"We can only become the majority party in South Africa if we attract significant black support—and we are going to get it."

He was speaking yesterday after the Transvaal NP executive chose him to replace previous Transvaal leader and Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis.

"My new post is essentially a transitional position because soon all four provinces will probably disappear and be replaced by regions. Until we get there however, the Transvaal remains the most important province in terms of finance, economics and the large population," he added.

"It will play a decisive role in the formulation of a new constitution and in getting a new government started. I feel honoured that I can play a part."

Mr Roelf Meyer, 44, pulled out of the leadership elections at the last minute to allow Mr Botha to triumph unopposed. He was instead elected deputy leader.

Mr Meyer said he had a sleepless night on Friday.

"It was then that I decided to pull out. I had an 8.30am meeting yesterday with two people who have worked very closely on this matter and discussed it with them. We discussed the strategy and what might happen if I won or lost. We looked at the canvassing figures, but most of all we did not want a battle that could split party unity.

"There are no political or ideological differences between Mr Botha and myself. I think I did the right thing in the interests of the party to consolidate its power bases."

Mr Meyer's supporters included Ministers Magnus Malan, Gerrit Viljoen and Org Marais. Mr Piet Coetzer, the NP information chief and senior back-bencher Chris Fisser also supported him.

Mr Botha said: "I don't want to sound over-confident, but it was clear to me when a large number of what I would call the middle power base of the party approached me on Monday, that they would carry the day."

Looking tanned in casual shirt and shorts and relaxing at his home, Mr Botha said he was approached by State Expenditure Minister Ami Venter, Education and Training Minister Sam Beer and Correctional Services Minister Adriaan Vlok on Monday in Cape Town.

"At first I was reluctant to stand, but by Wednesday, after receiving telephone calls and faxes from all over the Transvaal, I had made up my mind."

Now that Mr Botha's election is known, it is widely expected that Mr de Klerk will soon announce Mr du Plessis's replacement as Finance Minister.

Although the appointment of ministers is the president's prerogative, he is known to favour consulting the NP's provincial leaders before doing so.

NP insiders say Mr De Klerk delayed announcing Mr Du Plessis's successor as Finance Minister until the new Transvaal leader was elected.

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NP members expect that Trade and Industry and Economic Co-ordination Minister, Mr Derek Keys, who returns from a visit to China today, will get the post while retaining responsibility for economic co-ordination.

Deputy Finance Minister Theo Alant, they say, is likely to get the Trade and Industries portfolio. He has previously served as deputy Minister of Trade and Industries.

ANC Rejects Calls To Discipline Gwala

*MB0205090592 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR
in English 2 May 92 pp 1, 2*

[Report by John Perlman: "ANC [African National Congress] Rejects Demands To Rap Gwala"]

[Text] The Natal Midlands region of the ANC [African National Congress] has rejected "with utter contempt" calls that the organisation should discipline veteran leader Harry Gwala for saying in public: "We kill Inkatha warlords."

After last week's announcement that the National Peace Committee (NPC) would crack down on political leaders who talked war, there have been complaints about Gwala's statement—made in an interview with THE INDEPENDENT and carried in SATURDAY STAR—

from a number of quarters, including Kim Hodgson of the Inkatha Institute and George Bartlett, Natal leader of the National Party [NP].

In a statement issued yesterday, the vice-chairman of the ANC's Midlands region, Reggie Hadebe, said Gwala's statement—"make no mistake, we kill Inkatha warlords"—had been quoted out of context.

Hadebe said the NP and Inkatha were "the last organisations to pontificate over this remark, given their continued collaboration in waging war against our people".

He accused Bartlett of trying to evade the real issues with which his party should be grappling, such as police involvement in the Trust Feed massacre and in the funding and training of "Inkatha hit-squads".

Hadebe said M C Pretorius, co-chairman of the Natal Regional Dispute Resolution Committee—who had also demanded that Gwala be disciplined—had brought his own impartiality into question. Pretorius had "failed to condemn Gatsha Buthelezi's daily ranting and raving against the ANC" in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

"The ANC in Natal Midlands stands by every word that Comrade Gwala uttered, and will defend our people as vigorously as we can against the State-sponsored war on them.

"If Inkatha warlords come to attack us, we will not offer them Bibles."

The Gwala controversy is the stiffest test yet of the NPC's resolve to crack down on war talk by political leaders.

Says chairman John Hall: "The executive takes the view that Harry Gwala's statement—if correctly reported—was a blatant contravention of the Peace Accord.

"The ANC must explain why a member of its national executive made such a statement in the press, then we can move to the next stop. If he spoke the truth, it is almost an admission of guilt. In that case, the law must take its course."

The NPC was put to another test last weekend by George Mathusa, a western Transvaal leader of the ANC, who was reported to have said South Africa had been rendered ungovernable "by our necklaces and bombs and we can easily repeat it here".

The ANC responded swiftly by distancing itself from Mathusa and said he would be called to account.

"If Mathusa is disciplined by the ANC, that will be sufficient," said Hall. "He has not committed any crime and if the ANC raps him firmly over the knuckles it will be a step in the right direction."

This may seem like a far cry from public expectation that every hawk will be summonsed immediately, but Hall insists that progress has been made—although more than 1,400 have been killed since the signing of the Peace Accord in September.

"The Peace Committee, the Peace Secretariat and the Goldstone Commission are three millstones grinding away at problems," Hall said. "I may be totally naive, but I believe we have had successes in quashing rumours and exposing violence for what it is.

"If 18 months down the road we have made no progress, then the Peace Accord won't be worth the paper it's written on.

"But we are a long way from that."

A meeting of the NPC in Johannesburg on Thursday gave its "full support" to outside groups monitoring the violence, including the proposed involvement of the Organisation for African Unity.

The NPC also recommended that legislation be passed to ensure adequate funding for the Peace Secretariat, which sets up dispute committees.

"The functioning of these structures is seriously inhibited by lack of money," the NPC said.

Gwala Denies Running Hit Squads

MB0105135992 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 30 Apr-7 May 92 p 23

[Interview with Harry Gwala, Natal Midlands African National Congress leader, by Philippa Garson; place and date not given]

[Text] [Garson] Many people say you continue to adhere to outdated communist doctrines?

[Gwala] I wouldn't call them old-style. But as for the writings of Marx and Lenin I still adhere to their ideology.

[Garson] You supported the coup against ex-Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev?

[Gwala] Gorbachev betrayed the working class and the socialist community. They (in eastern Europe) have had their problems. A number of mistakes were committed in the sense that some of the nationalities were not allowed to develop. The economies were strictly centralised, where each republic should have been given the initiative to be creative and not tied to a central administration.

[Garson] You have been called a "warlord" in your capacity as African National Congress [ANC] Midlands leader?

[Gwala] Where do I come in as a "warlord"? I have called on people defend themselves and continue to defend themselves against Inkatha or hit-squads or anyone who attacked us for that matter ... there is not a single instance where we have gone out to attack Inkatha.

Yet I get called a "warlord" because I call on people to do the defending, to fight like hell, if you like ...

(Being called) a warlord doesn't worry me. People can give me any name they like. Once you're a public figure you must expect mud to be flung at you. If I got hysterical I would go mad one day.

[Garson] **What will end the violence?**

[Gwala] We may kill all the "warlords" but as long as apartheid is there violence will dog us. The [National] Peace Accord [NPA] and Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] must be given a chance. We never thought it (the Convention for a Democratic South Africa) would deliver us into liberation. But it is one of the strands to bring about change in South Africa.

[Garson] **What is your response to allegations that you command hit-squads and have a militant group of bodyguards similar to Winnie Mandela's football club?**

[Gwala] These allegations are just vague generalities. If there was such a thing there would be concrete cases ... the allegations are made by dishonest people who live in the shadows and are meant to be divisive.

I wish I had them (a football club-type brigade). They would have finished all the "warlords" off.

[Garson] **It has been alleged that guns belonging to Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing—MK] are dispatched to war zones?**

[Gwala] I wish (this happened). Then we would have wiped out Inkatha. What I do know is that the guns people use are by and large home-made, though people do get their hands on illicit guns from far away places and inside the country. There is no question of MK supplying them. People have guns—MK or no MK.

[Garson] **Is this kind of talk (about wiping out "warlords") not flouting the National Peace Accord?**

[Gwala] Did you hear them (Inkatha) at the rally in Imbali (this week), saying all sorts of things about me? As long as they do that I'll say anything about them.

[Garson] **What is your opinion of the NPA?**

[Gwala] These peace efforts have their place. They help to bring together those who are warring. But I can't say they are a solution to the problem ... It's like singing hosannas. They don't necessarily take us to heaven.

[Garson] **It has been alleged that you, Winnie Mandela and Peter Mokaba represent an increasingly independent militant faction within the ANC.**

[Gwala] This is said by people who don't understand the ANC. As with Congress of South African Trade Unions and the South African Communist Party we all pursue the same cause. I have said things that are being said by many other people in the ANC (including Nelson Mandela).

[Garson] **There have been many threats on your life?**

[Gwala] I don't mind that. Everyone dies one day. If I die in the course of my job in the struggle I'll feel proud.

[Garson] **How is your health, given the motor neuron disease you suffer from?**

[Gwala] (According to the latest diagnosis) I have weakening of the spinal muscles due to food or lead poisoning (in prison) and (not motor neuron disease). They haven't found a treatment.

[Garson] **Are you bitter?**

[Gwala] My disease is the accident of the struggle. It's something that could have been cured. This is what apartheid can do. But I'm still alive. There are many who are no longer alive or who have lost limbs.

Buthelezi Rejects Violence Monitoring Teams

MB0305113992 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1100 GMT 3 May 92

[Text] The chief minister of kwaZulu, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has rejected requests that foreign delegations monitor violence in South Africa. He was reacting in Ulundi to reports that the EC and the OAU are considering sending delegations to monitor the violence in this country. He said the question of violence had to be solved by South Africans. Peace committees had to be given more time to do their work.

The ANC [African National Congress] is trying to obtain foreign assistance to end the violence.

W. Mandela 'Unopposed' for PWV ANCWL Post

MB0305173492 Johannesburg SABA in English 1723 GMT 3 May 92

[Text] Johannesburg May 3 SABA—The estranged wife of African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela, Mrs Winnie Mandela, was re-elected unopposed chairwoman of the ANC Women's League's PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region at an AGM [annual general meeting] held in Johannesburg on Sunday [3 May].

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] television news reports that in a closed meeting members of the executive were chosen by means of a secret ballot.

They include Mrs Gwen Mahlangu as deputy chairwoman, Mrs Lindi Maseko as general secretary, Ms Maria Mojapelo as assistant general secretary, and Mrs Marjorie Nkomo as treasurer.

Mrs Mandela was not available for comment but other executive committee members said that her re-election was unopposed because of the unselfish efforts she had made on behalf of women who needed her for direction.

NP, ANC Address Congress on Self-Determination

*MB0205195892 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 2 May 92*

[Text] Self-determination came under the spotlight at a congress on the issue of a volkstaat [nation state] in Pretoria today.

A senior lecturer at the department of Constitutional Law at the University of the Orange Free State, Professor Andries Raath, told delegates that the international interests in the workings of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] have been brought about by a peace initiative with international consequences. Estelle Pienaar reports:

[Begin Pienaar recording] Prof. Raath made an urgent appeal to all reasonable and informed South Africans to forget the old and archaic ideas associated with the idea of self-determination. He said self-determination was not only about minority rights in a unitary state and that group rights could not be protected by entrenching individual rights in a bill of fundamental rights. According to Prof. Raath, these ancient points of view only caused frustration and made negotiation more difficult.

Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Dr. Tertius Delport, said the concept of self-determination was internationally accepted but that the practical implications of a volkstaat rendered this option unworkable. He said forced removal and discrimination against people could never again be tolerated in South Africa. The concept of regionalism should also be developed. [end recording]

ANC [African National Congress] National Executive member, Mac Maharaj, said his party would resist all efforts made by right-wing organizations to establish a volkstaat but pleaded with those organizations to join Codesa and put their proposals on the table so that they could be negotiated. He said negotiation meant not having preconceived ideas but listening to the arguments of others. He said a volkstaat could not work as South Africa was regionally interdependent and that it was a recipe for continued hostility.

ANC Accepts Self-Determination

*MB0205201192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1947 GMT 2 May 92*

[Text] Pretoria May 2 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] has accepted the principle of self-determination, but it needed to be negotiated, National Executive member Mac Maharaj told an Afrikaner volkstaat [nation state] conference in Pretoria on Saturday [2 May].

Mr Maharaj, however, warned the audience that the ANC would fight the principle of an independent volkstaat with all its might.

"The ANC waged its struggle for self-determination on practicalities, not as an intellectual abstraction."

A separate state was not necessarily a consequence of the principle of self-determination, he said.

Everyone has the right to his own culture, language and religion and no-one has the right to suppress those rights, he added.

"But you have to accord the same rights to us," Mr Maharaj said.

The only way to break the cycle of violence and hatred was to discuss each others' fears and aspirations, he added.

Mr Maharaj implored the audience to join Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], "imperfect as it is", to enable them to make their voice heard.

Calling the Afrikaners' struggle against colonialism noble, Mr Maharaj said the Afrikaner had also "something terribly ignoble" in its struggle.

"It would be easy to dismiss or ridicule your claim of a Boer, Afrikaner or volkstaat, but we wouldn't do it. Let's come together and argue the case in terms of the practicals of the situation."

South Africans were interdependent, all had been imprisoned by apartheid and barriers needed to be broken down because interaction would enrich all South Africans, Mr Maharaj said.

"A separate territorial unit will be resisted by the ANC with all our might," he said.

The conference was organised by Studentewag [Student Watch], the Oranje Volkstaat [Orange Nation State] Student Organisation at the University of Pretoria.

Other speakers were deputy minister of constitutional development, Dr Tertius Delport, international constitutional law academic, Prof Dries Raath and businessman J.H. Wingard who spoke about the economic viability of a volkstaat.

NP, DP, React to MP Botha Statements

*MB0405075892 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0500 GMT 4 May 92*

[Text] Statements by the suspended Conservative Party [CP] MP [member of Parliament], Mr. Koos Botha, about his alleged involvement in sabotage, have elicited strong reaction against the CP.

The secretary general of the National Party, Dr. Stoffel van der Merwe, has expressed shock at Mr. Botha's alleged misdemeanors, and said the CP's constant talk of violence, which the government had denounced repeatedly, was inciting people to violence.

Mr. Peter Gastrow of the Democratic Party accused the CP of fomenting violence and said Mr. Botha's alleged activities proved the danger of the situation. The CP's recklessness, he said, was now beginning to explode in its face.

Newspaper reports quote Mr. Moolman Mentz of the CP as saying that the allegations concerning Mr. Botha's statements should be heard in a court of law and that it would be wrong to make any comment at this stage.

In its reaction to statements by expelled MP Koos van der Merwe [name as heard] on the alleged climate of violence among CP Caucus members, the CP said that the statements were just another chapter of inconsistencies in Mr. Van der Merwe's actions in the past year.

ANCYL President Addresses May Day Rally

*MB0105182792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1735 GMT 1 May 92*

[Text] Bloemfontein May 1 SAPA—At no stage would he apologise for an alleged inflammatory statement he had made in Natal, African National Congress [ANC] Youth League [ANCYL] President Peter Mokaba said on Friday [1 May] at a May Day rally in Bloemfontein.

About two weeks ago, while addressing a rally in Richmond, Natal, the Youth League leader told ANC supporters that they should reoccupy land taken from them by the rival Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP].

On Friday in Bloemfontein's Rocklands Stadium, Mr Mokaba told about 500 people that when he made the statement in Richmond, he had had no intention of harming anyone.

During the May Day rally he accused the IFP of using the National Peace Accord as an umbrella from behind which to attack residents.

"If Inkatha attacks the ANC, the ANC will retaliate without any hesitation," Mr Mokaba said.

Political opponents of the ANC were fringe elements which deserved no notice, he said.

He went on to repeat some of the statements he made at Richmond.

"There is no organisation or political party that is capable of governing South Africa except the ANC. The people of Richmond must not allow the enemy to reoccupy their place, and they should fight it tirelessly."

Mr Mokaba addressed the people of Richmond shortly after clashes between members of the ANC and IFP.

Pan Africanist Congress President Mr Clarence Makwetu also spoke at Friday's rally, and called for the Patriotic Front to be reconvened.

W. Mandela, Others Address May Day Rally

*MB0205053992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2034 GMT 1 May 92*

[Text] Port Elizabeth May 1 SAPA—South Africa's giant labour movements deserved credit for putting pressure to bear on the government to implement radical change, African National Congress [ANC] National Executive member Winnie Mandela said in Port Elizabeth on Friday [1 May].

Addressing about 10,000 people during May Day celebrations at Zwide's Dan Qeqe Stadium, the estranged wife of ANC President Nelson Mandela said it was important that political organisations focus on policy-making issues that would address deprived workers' expectations.

Turning to violence, Mrs Mandela said the leadership at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] needed to ask President F.W. de Klerk to come clean on violence, and question why Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi allowed himself to be used by "Boers" to perpetrate violence against other black nations.

"It is important that we ask the leadership to forget about diplomacy and not to smile with leaders who are responsible for the violence.

"We should ask De Klerk why he is unable to stop the violence," she added.

To applause she said the ANC was not playing games when it demanded that an interim government should be set up, and stated that violence would never stop while Mr de Klerk was still in power.

"It is fair to say that we cannot trust our lives with De Klerk.

"There is an intense mood among our people, which white South Africans need to understand: we should all work together to defuse the situation from exploding into a full scale war."

Mrs Mandela also warned the press to stop vilifying and undermining the ANC leadership, adding that there would be "no Parliament in future" if the press persisted in doing so.

Pan Africanist Congress National Deputy President Dikgang Moseneke told the cheering crowd that if there were to be genuine negotiations, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and Nactu [National Council of Trade Unions] should be part of that process.

In an apparent reference to a reconvened Patriotic Front, he said it was essential that strong liberation movements unite to double their strengths in the fight for genuine liberation.

On a conciliatory note, Mr Moseneke pointed out that people should learn tolerance at grassroots level as workers had shown by jointly celebrating May Day.

He called for further joint action to save the lives of the Africans who were killed daily, saying the beginning of this process would be seen on Monday when the PAC, ANC and Azanian People's Organisation launched a boycott of commuter trains on the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging].

Mr Moseneke also urged all political organisations to maintain "all forces" until the SA [South African] Defence Force, "the private army of the Nationalist Party government", was disbanded.

ANC NEC [National Executive Committee] member Steve Tshwete told the rally that "victory" had been achieved on ANC demands for an interim government and a constituent assembly.

"While we have entered into a new terrain of our struggle on negotiations, it should be noted that the ANC is the last organisation that will sell out its followers after 80 years of a bitter struggle."

He said the constituent assembly was not going to be written by "a bunch of professional experts but by people themselves".

Mr Tshwete also called on all liberation movements to start teaching their members about voting procedures, pointing out that a crucial and historic elections campaign was on hand.

De Klerk Only Has 'Jokers' Up His Sleeve

MB0105142792 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 30 Apr-7 May 92 p 21

[Article by Phillip van Niekerk: "No Aces Left Up FW's Sleeve"]

[Text] On his best days, President F.W. de Klerk performs like a magician, drawing from his sleeve a card that no one expects him to play.

During his budget vote in parliament last week, he produced yet another plan: an elected rotating presidency to replace his own position of state president during the transition to the new order.

Taken at face value, the practical effect could have been Nelson Mandela or Clarence Makwetu or Mangosuthu Buthelezi in Tuynhuys by the end of the year—but hamstrung by having to reach consensus not only with each other but with De Klerk (and possibly Andries Treurnicht).

The lateral thinking took everyone by surprise, again, but this time few people were impressed.

Not even Buthelezi bought it and that was enough to send the proposal straight into an early grave.

It was, as Colin Eglin put it, curious. Essentially, De Klerk wanted to split up the second phase of the interim government—elections for an interim parliament cum constituent assembly from which the executive will be drawn—and move forward the elections for executive.

The best that can be said of this is that it makes no sense and adds nothing to the proposals already on the table.

A rotating presidency drawn from the parties who win representation to the interim parliament could well be acceptable. After all, it is not—and should not be—the purpose of any party to seek exclusive power during the interim phase when the primary task is to draw up a democratic constitution.

If the proposal served any purpose, it was self-serving. De Klerk is more popular than his party, the polls indicate, so it may have been an attempt to produce the best possible showing in the first democratic elections.

If that is the motive it would not be the first time in which the National Party [NP] has attempted to rig the whole process—and set up new roadblocks—for a shifty piece of petty political advantage.

But even worse than that, De Klerk was inventing yet another interim phase to add to the general complexity and tedium that already burdens the transition to democracy and the whole Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) process.

Politicians might swagger around believing they have pulled another one from the fire, but the general population of South Africa—which should be delighted with this new dawn in our nation's history—is bored, in some cases restless.

That is the way of negotiations, one might say. You need the nitty gritty, the technocrats from all sides quibbling late into the night, drafting legal contracts, before you can pull out the drums and bugles and roll out the new flag.

Not always. We can reflect with some envy on the collapse of the Berlin wall and of the seeming blink of an eyelid that it took for eastern Europe to move from totalitarian rule to democratic elections.

They were spared this extended game of Chinese checkers, or poker, or whatever the appropriate metaphor is for Codesa. (De Klerk says he is playing bridge, a game of intelligence, not poker—a game of chance).

The difference, of course, is that the forces of democracy in South Africa never decisively won the struggle and that communist regimes of eastern Europe were far less tenacious or crafty than the National Party when they realised that the game was up.

So they gave way to the will of the people.

Here, in South Africa, even those people who supported and held up Václav Havel as a hero don't think that the will of the people is such a good idea.

Majoritarianism, upon which all democratic systems are based, has become a swear word in South Africa.

In fact, the purpose of the whole process of negotiations is to build up defences against the majority and protections from the minority.

This is mainly because the majority is black and poor and has never had a say in government before and so the process has to address the fear of the haves that the have nots might seize control of the state and use it to start redressing the imbalances.

But because it is no longer polite to talk in terms of race the National Party claims to be protecting political minorities which, when all else is swept aside, is really the National Party.

De Klerk, for all his gamesmanship, has grown remarkably immune from the normal rough and tumble of political jousting. The referendum underlined that there is hardly an opposition newspaper left in the country.

There is still enough afterglow from the referendum victory. The crumbling of the white opposition and the fact that the diplomatic community and foreign governments appear to be eating out of his hand must all contribute to De Klerk's warm sense of achievement.

The ANC [African National Congress] sends contradictory messages. Nelson Mandela preaches a far harder line from the public podium than the negotiators emerging from the darkened halls of Codesa. Into the vacuum of political leadership in the streets, where the violence never ends, steps Winnie Mandela.

While Codesa has made significant breakthroughs in terms of the first phase of the interim government—clearing the way for elections, the nature of which is still to be decided—it has only made incremental inroads into National Party power.

Perhaps all this helps sustain the illusion that "power-sharing," in which the NP seeks to retain a permanent veto in this country's affairs, is somehow or other a viable proposition.

As Nelson Mandela said in Arusha this week, De Klerk and the National Party mouth acceptance of one person, one vote but then "propose a constitutional dispensation that makes provisions to ignore the verdict of the electorate."

Who can blame the National Party if they feel nostalgic about the exclusive power they have cradled in their arms these past four decades and want to modify things just a little?

Unfortunately, no matter how much they protest, they will have to step aside. They were never put there by more than a tiny minority.

Avoidance of this reality is the only explanation why De Klerk—with everything seemingly going for him—only has jokers left to pull from his sleeve.

4 May Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB0405123292

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

ANC Step Closer To Reality—Discussing the recent African National Congress, ANC, draft set of policy guidelines, Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 3 May observes in its page 24 "Opinion" column: "If socialism remains the unspoken goal of the ANC, it is not the death camp socialism of Eastern Europe on which the SACP [South African Communist Party] used to model its ambitions, but the shabbier, gentler version of the British Labour Party." "There is, however, one general comment to be made which is serious: the methods envisaged by the ANC will surely, like the methods of statist parties around the world, frustrate in the end the lofty aims of its policies. The reason is that the ANC, like the Labour Party and indeed like all socialist parties, still harbours the illusion that the injustices of life can be eliminated, or mitigated, by bureaucratic intervention. No illusion of modern life has been so persistently refuted by experience, and no illusion is so tenaciously sustained—an apparent paradox which is made transparent by the realisation that people who sustain bureaucracy are the very people—"the chattering classes"—who benefit from the bureaucracy. They work, as bureaucracies always do, for their own interests. The challenge, now that the ANC has come within rational range, is to persuade its leaders that their ideals can best be achieved not by bureaucratic coercion, but by the widest possible liberty under just and precise law."

THE STAR

No Alternative To Codesa—"The fact that ordinary people express impatience and irritation with Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] is in itself an indication that it has become accepted as a part of normal political life," notes Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 4 May in a page 8 editorial. "If anything, the Codesa process will become more fraught and confusing in the coming months. It is a truism that 11th-hour problems are the most serious, precisely because they are about the most serious issues—the bottom lines. But the framework is intact, and it is all but unshakeable. There simply is no rational alternative, as Codesa's participants realise, and the only way to go is forward."

Editorial on Parliamentarian's Bombing of School—A second editorial on the same page says Wonderboom parliamentarian Koos Botha's explanation for bombing

the Hillview school in Pretoria "would sound a lot more convincing had he issued it of his own volition, not after being arrested for the deed." There is a "similarity" between Mr Botha's defense of his actions—"he resorted to violence only because other avenues were closed"—and that of liberation movements in the '60s, "whose members committed acts of sabotage against State property in order to make a political statement. But the analogy does not, of course, hold up. Mr Botha had recourse to the ballot box; the erstwhile saboteurs, many of whom received long jail sentences did not."

SOWETAN

U.S. 'Still Discriminates' Against Minority Groups—Commenting on the "race riots" in the United States, sparked by the acquittal of four white Los Angeles policemen on charges of brutally assaulting a black man, Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 4 May in a page 10 editorial says despite the "tremendous strides in race relations" the U.S. "still discriminates against its minorities on the basis of race. Blacks still find themselves on the lower rungs of American society. Surveys, for instance, show blacks on average earn 44 percent less than whites. There are few blacks in management positions of the top 500 U.S. companies. The lesson for South Africa is obvious: The vote and other changes will not correct the wrongs of the past overnight."

TRANSVALER

Effective Government Need To End Violence—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans of 27 April

declares in an editorial on page 6: "Another week of gruesome murders has passed." "These murders have shaken the already angry white community and serve to emphasize what the black community suffers, where hooliganism is supplemented by political violence. Police action must and can be intensified, but that is only part of the answer." "A dispensation must be established assuring the participation of the largest numbers possible and with it the acceptance of responsibility; political armies must be banned, and even the Conservative Party [CP], with its considerable support, needs to make a contribution." "The question of an effective government with a say by significant minorities to ensure political and economic stability needs to be handled carefully but hastily, otherwise the way to more uncontrollable political violence will be opened even wider."

CP Needs New Leaders, Realistic Policy—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans of 28 April says in a page 6 editorial: "Mr. Koos van der Merwe's reaction to the CP's decision to expel him is a stunning accusation against the party's leadership, especially Drs. Andries Treurnicht and Ferdi Hartzenberg. The fact that Mr. van Der Merwe, who until recently was one of the CP's main assets, says the party does not want to negotiate because it has no policy is damning indeed." This time the accusations are not from outside, says the newspaper, but "from a man who just last week was still a member of the caucus." "With its present policy and under its present leaders the CP can make no progress. Like all other parties in South Africa, it will have to reform or sink." The editorial concludes: "Its only hope is new leaders and a realistic policy."

Malawi**Banda Announces Dates for District Conferences**

MB0105200192 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi [Paramount Chief] Dr. Kamuzu Banda, in his capacity as the life president of the Malawi Congress Party, has directed that district conferences to receive names of candidates in this year's parliamentary general elections be held throughout the country on 5 May.

Announcing this in Lilongwe today, a spokesman of the Malawi Congress Party National Headquarters said teams sent by the party headquarters will preside over the conferences. The spokesman said the teams will be led by either a member of the National Executive Committee of the party, a cabinet minister, or any other persons, as may be directed by the life president.

The spokesman said delegates to the conferences are all members of the district committees of the Malawi Congress Party; the League of Malawi Women and the League of Malawi Youth; area chairmen, secretaries, and treasurers of the Malawi Congress Party, the League of Malawi Women and the League of Malawi Youth; chairmen of districts councils and all councillors in every district; chairmen of town councils and all councillors in every town council; mayors and Malawian councillors of cities and the municipality of Zomba; and all traditional authorities and subtraditional authorities in every district of the country.

The spokesman emphasized that it is the wish of the life president that people be actually free to nominate anybody without fear or favor. He said each delegate was free to express his or her choice of candidates and that it is therefore important that people nominate candidates who have served them well.

The spokesman warned that anyone reported to be forcing people [words indistinct] will be disqualified. The spokesman said instructions and guidelines for the selection of candidates have already been sent to all party officials. He said in addition, the teams to conduct the conferences will explain clearly the guidelines to all delegates at the conferences.

Tembo Comments on Meeting With U.S. Official

MB0105184792 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 1 May 92

[Telephone interview with John Tembo, Malawi minister of state in the president's office, by Emily Cassyrl in London on the "Focus on Africa" program; date not given; first paragraph is studio introduction—recorded]

[Text] The Malawi Government is coming under increasing pressure from the United States of America to clean up its human rights act, with Assistant Secretary of

State for African Affairs Herman Cohen being particularly outspoken in his criticisms. It follows the furor over the bishops' pastoral letter, calling for changes and the recent arrest of trade unionist Chakufwa Chihana and some of his colleagues who were calling for a multiparty system in Malawi. Well, John Tembo, who is regarded as President Banda's right hand man has just been in America where he met Mr. Cohen. He has now arrived in London and Emil Cassyrl asked John Tembo how his meeting with Mr. Cohen had gone.

[Tembo] Yes it was a very good meeting. I was received by Assistant Secretary Cohen yesterday and we had a very long meeting, but a very, very productive and very, very friendly meeting.

[Cassyrl] But there were certain issues raised. I have in front of me some rather strong words from the U.S. State Department. Surely, that is a sign that the meeting was perhaps less than friendly or rather the whole visit was perhaps not entirely conciliatory?

[Tembo] I haven't seen the release you are talking about.

[Cassyrl] Okay.

[Tembo] I only know what we discussed in the meeting.

[Cassyrl] Well, the release talks about that Herman Cohen expressed deep concern over the violation of human rights in Malawi and he names specific examples: the pastoral letter, the imprisonment, the arrest of pro-democracy advocate and labor leader Chihana, (?expulsion), certain freedoms. Was this discussed at the meeting?

[Tembo] Yes he raised all those issues and I was also given the opportunity to explain about those issues.

[Cassyrl] Do you feel the matter is finished then? What do you think...

[Tembo, interrupting] Well, I think that my own assessment is that, inasmuch as I appreciated the concerns which he expressed, he also appreciated the explanations which I gave him.

[Cassyrl] But you feel that the matter was sorted out and you were able to give him sufficient explanations for these various concerns about freedoms in Malawi that he expressed, why was a State Department's statement subsequently issued?

[Tembo] You ask State Department about that. I have not said the matters were resolved. I said we discussed, a very good discussion we had.

[Cassyrl] How are you going to deal with the sort of concerns that Herman Cohen raised?

[Tembo] I think Assistant Secretary Cohen knows how we deal with these things in Malawi, fully, he know.

[Cassyrl] And how will you deal with them?

[Tembo] How can I tell you how I will deal with them? These are complex issues. I have explained to him the issues, particularly beginning with the distortions that have appeared in the international media, including—I am sorry to say—the BBC. You will be surprised to hear that one of the questions I got when I was in the United States was why have you closed all the Catholic schools in Malawi. I said we haven't closed even a church, let alone schools in Malawi. Where do you get this information from? There are so many distortions in issues like this.

Says Chihana 'Safe'

MB0205172092 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 2 May 92

[Text] The Malawi ministerial delegation that went to the United States, Europe, and the Far East to [word indistinct] governments there on the drought situation in the country returned home today. Speaking on arrival in Lilongwe, the minister of state in the President's Office, Honorable John Tembo, said the delegation which was sent by his excellency the life president, met top representatives of governments and reputable organizations to brief them on Malawi's urgent food requirements due to the drought.

Honorable Tembo who led the delegation which went to the United States, said the discussions were held in cordial and friendly manner. He said the people of the United States understood Malawi's drought situation which has also affected other southern African countries. Honorable Tembo said the discussions were made easier because of Malawi's outstanding economic performance, stability, and the generosity which the government extends to Mozambican refugees. He said the United States Government assured him of its full support and commitment.

Honorable Tembo said while in the United States, he met representatives of the American Africa Labor Center and those that deal with human rights. He said he confirmed to them that Mr. Chakufwa Chihana was arrested in this country because he used [words indistinct] international organizations to launch his political ambitions. Honorable Tembo said the discussions, on the surface were friendly and that he assured them that Mr. Chihana was safe.

The minister then paid tribute to his excellency the life president for sending the delegation to speak on Malawi's drought situation which he said also helped to sensitize issues that will be discussed at the consultative group meeting which will take place in France soon.

Comments on Human Rights

MB0405083292 London BBC World Service in English 0430 GMT 4 May 92

[Report on telephone interview with John Tembo, Malawi minister of state in the President's Office, by Emily Cassyrl in London on the "Network Africa" program; date not given]

[Text] The next couple of weeks will be important ones for Malawi. This week, on Wednesday [6 May], the detained trade unionist, Chakufwa Chihana is due to appear in court. Next week, the government itself is in the dock when it presents its case for financial aid to a meeting of donors in Paris. Well, as well as the drought and the state of the economy, one of the issues likely to come up is the country's record on human rights. Malawi has long been criticized by human rights' groups for the way it treats dissenters and only a few weeks ago, the president himself was reported as saying that returning dissidents will be treated as meat for the crocodiles. The man leading the Malawian delegation to the talks is John Tembo and he was in London over the weekend. Emily Cassyrl went to see him and asked him whether the criticism of the threat to returning dissidents wasn't justified.

[Begin recording] [Tembo] If you talk about.... [changes thought] You know, you are mixing a Chichewa language with English language in usage. Meat for crocodiles, let me put it this way: in our language, if you say its meat for language [as heard], there is a metaphorical usage.

[Cassyrl] Well, what does that mean, meat for crocodile?

[Tembo] It means you will be a forgotten, you know, person. Don't you believe, don't you accept that in a country where you are discussing these things and you are saying there is a lot of letters and so on and yet the country is so peaceful? There are 1,000, 1 million refugees from Mozambique. More are coming. Why are they coming to a country which has such a bad record, as you say? They are coming to Malawi because there is respect for human rights. The refugees are given as much freedom as the indigenous Malawians, to live a normal life in Malawi. Malawi Congress Party [MCP] is a peaceful organization. The Malawi Government puts top priority: peace and stability. This is why for 30 years since his excellency the life president took over government, there has been stability in Malawi and we are not going to abandon that now. Not even for the sake of one person.

[Cassyrl] And you yourself, sir, how would you rate yourself in the political landscape of Malawi?

[Tembo] I don't know what you mean how I would rate myself?

[Cassyrl] You have been called a hard liner?

[Tembo] I am not. In fact if you want to find somebody who is always looking for solutions and peace, you are talking to the one now.

[Cassyrl] Then, why, sir, have you yourself been the target of specific campaigns. I am talking about a lot of posters in the townships of Lilongwe and Blantyre. I am talking about letters. I am talking about a scale of dissatisfaction with the power that you have exerted in Malawi. Why is this?

[Tembo] I don't think that I have exerted any power in Malawi, never. But I think that the only thing which I have done—and mind you those letters are coming from very few people, I think we know what machines are printing them—I think that what has happened is this: that in 1964, there was a cabinet rebellion and I was the only minister who remained loyal to the life president.

[Cassyril] But with all due respect, this is 27 years (?ago). We are talking about young people in townships, many of whom weren't even alive then.

[Tembo] I thought you want to know the background. Many people believe that someone who has remained loyal for all these years is a target. There are even people there who believe that I am a successor. What rubbish! What rubbish, me a successor? Our constitution is a republican constitution. A person who becomes president in Malawi has to be elected by the whole population.

[Cassyril] But what will happen then when the President Hastings Banda dies?

[Tembo] Have you read the Constitution of the Malawi Government and of the Malawi Congress Party? There will be elections in Malawi.

[Cassyril] What do you think the chances are of you becoming a successor?

[Tembo] What chances?

[Cassyril] I am asking you.

[Tembo] No, not whatsoever. I have no ambition to become leader of that country. My duty, as of now, is to serve and that is what I have been doing.

[Cassyril] Can you tell me the latest information that you have about the trade union leader, Chihana?

[Tembo] The latest information I know is that he was arrested when he arrived from Lusaka. I think that Chihana who was secretary general of International Trade Union Movement and in an office representing the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] countries in Malawi, has really abused the office, because you know they....

[Cassyril, interrupting] I am sorry, I didn't ask you what you think of him, I asked you what happened to him.

[Tembo] I have said he has been arrested.

[Cassyril] Has he been tried?

[Tembo] Not yet. He is going, I think the hearing is for the 6 May.

[Cassyril] Perhaps, against your will, you have created a hero.

[Tembo] I don't know, I don't know Chihana myself. Even if I met him there, I wouldn't know him. Many people in Malawi don't know him. When people break

the law, they are arrested without any fear whether they are going to make heroes of them or not. Law is law.

[Cassyril] How do you see what has been happening in the past few months in Malawi, compared to along the history? Will it die away?

[Tembo] I am not a prophet. All I am saying is that, looking at the quality of the anonymous letters and the things we read from international press, really it has no reality to what is happening on the ground. [end recording]

Church Minister, Elder Detained Following Sermon

*MB0305195292 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 3 Apr 92*

[Report on interview with Church of Scotland's Reverend (Jim Walkey) in Lusaka by BBC reporter William Mwanandea on the "Focus on Africa" program; date not given]

[Text] The relationship between church officials and the Malawi Government appears to be getting worse. In March, a widely circulated letter by Catholic bishops criticized President Banda's government's human rights record, and a few weeks later a senior Catholic bishop was expelled from the country. Now, it appears, other church groups are in the firing line, with reports of the detention of a pastor after he preached a sermon. On the line to the Zambian capital, Lusaka, William Mwanandea spoke the Church of Scotland's Reverend (Jim Walkey) who has just visited Malawi. He asked him if it was true that Pastor (Eron Longwe) from the Church of Central African Presbyterian, the CCAP, has been detained.

[Begin recording] [(Walkey)] Yes, he was taken into custody for the second time on Friday [1 May] and has not yet been released.

[Mwanandea] Do you know where Reverend (Longwe) is being held?

[(Walkey)] I understand that he is being held in Maula prison, in Lilongwe.

[Mwanandea] Do you know what conditions he is being held under?

[(Walkey)] No, we have had no word at all, except that I have heard that he and the elder of his congregation, who is also there, have sent word home to his family that they would like someone to bring toothpaste, and the other things that people need when they are kept in prison [word indistinct].

[Mwanandea] Now, why was he put into custody?

[(Walkey)] We are not sure. He preached a sermon last Sunday [26 April] in the CCAP congregation in Mzuzu, and was taken in by the local police for interrogation on Monday. He was kept overnight, and released on Tuesday afternoon, and we thought that was the end of it. His fellow elder, who

was arrested with him (Amiss Matandwiriri), was kept in prison, and was released on Thursday. However, when he was released, the local police said that they had sent a report to Lilongwe, and the inspector general of police had requested that both of them be brought to Lilongwe on Friday [1 May]. They both left on Friday morning with the police, and have not returned home, although the local police told them at that time that they should expect them home that evening.

[Mwanandea] What is your impression of the conditions under which the churches are operating in Malawi? Are they being repressed?

[(Walkey)] There is indication of repression, but it is often indirect. Those who preach know that most of their sermons are taped by security people who are present.

[Mwanandea] Is this discouraging people from going to church?

[(Walkey)] No [words indistinct] the numbers in church have increased since the publication of the bishops' letter, and (?there are) indication that the CCAP is in solidarity with them. [end recording]

Mozambique

Chissano Addresses Maputo Labor Day Celebrations

MB0105121292 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 1 May 92

[Report by Ezequiel Mavota]

[Excerpt] It is difficult to assess how many people marched on 25 de Setembro Avenue today to celebrate International Labor Day today. In general terms I would say that the Mozambique Workers Organization [CTM] was correct to predict that some 30,000 people would turn out.

Republic of Mozambique President Joaquim Alberto Chissano also attended the celebrations. He was one of the principal speakers at the ceremony. He said that peace will not be achieved through what we put down on protocol paper only. He noted that there is a need for trust. President Chissano stressed that peace can only be consolidated through reconciliation. After we sign the documents, we must be able to embrace each other and smile. Chissano said, however, quote, the more we negotiate, the more distrusting the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, becomes, unquote.

The Mozambican head of state reiterated that peace is essential, and fundamental for the resolution of the country's principal problems. Our salaries are not enough. They are low. Nonetheless, salaries cannot be defined without taking into account inflation. Chissano noted that this has to do with the country's economic situation, and he added that the serious financial problems currently facing enterprises must also be taken into account.

OTM Secretary General Soares Inhaca also spoke here on behalf of all Mozambican workers, including those who marched on 25 de Setembro Avenue. He discussed the issue of workers' salaries, and proved with figures that the minimum wage of 40,000 meticals is not enough for a worker to deal with all his everyday needs. [passage omitted]

Further on Address

MB0105192092 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1800 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano says his government will allow international aid donors to take drought relief supplies anywhere they want, including rebel held areas. President Chissano told a May Day rally in Maputo that the government is ready to allow the International Community to go and help the Mozambican people where ever they are, even if they are with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels.

Last month, it was reported that Renamo leader, Afonso Dhlakama had agreed to allow corridors of peace for relief supplies, after talks in Malawi with the United States assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Herman Cohen. Chissano said today that Dhlakama had agreed on only to permit safe passage of aircraft carrying relief supplies and made no commitment to ending Renamo attacks on trucks and trains carrying the bulk of goods and other forms [word indistinct] to millions of destitute Mozambicans.

The government has already allows the International Red Cross to airlift relief aid to Renamo areas, but President Chissano made it clear today he accepts that this should be extended to land operations. He said air corridors were not enough because of the small quantities that can be carried by plane. He said it was necessary to have trucks moving overland.

Last December the government launched an international appeal for 976,000 tonnes of food aid at a meeting in Paris. That was before a huge crop failure caused by drought, and the government is now working on the statistics of a new appeal. The appeal is likely to be made next week and will take the request upwards to at least 1.2 million tonnes.

The rains have failed over much of the south of Mozambique and rivers have dried up causing a disaster situation in both government and Renamo held areas. Mr. Chissano said, he knew that humanitarian aid will fall into the hands of Renamo, but that was of little importance. What matters, he said, was to save the lives of innocent people who have nothing to do with the war. He said many have been kidnapped by Renamo and now they had neither food nor water.

President Chissano (?promised) safe passage for aid [word indistinct]. He said he had told Armed Forces' chief of staff to find out what was needed to help the

humanitarian organizations and foreign governments to send aid anywhere they want.

Chissano, Dhlakama To Meet in 'Next Three Weeks'

*LD0105193892 Lisbon Radio Renascenca
in Portuguese to Europe 1800 GMT 1 May 92*

[Excerpt] Joaquim Chissano and Afonso Dhlakama will definitely meet in Lisbon, as this radio was the first to report yesterday. Although there has been no confirmed press release on the matter, all the sources we contacted confirmed the meeting in Portugal between the Mozambican president and the Renamo leader. The meeting is to take place within the next three weeks. More details from Antonio Pacheco:

[Pacheco] The news was again confirmed to us today by sources linked to the peace talks, Renamo, the Mozambican Government, and the Catholic Church in Mozambique. [passage omitted]

Air Force Chief Detained Over War Materiel

*MB0305191892 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 3 May 92*

[Text] Reliable sources were quoted in Maputo this evening as saying that Lieutenant Colonel Bufalo, acting commander of the Mozambican Air Forces, has been detained in connection with the disappearance of helicopter and fighter aircraft engines as well as other military equipment. Radio Mozambique has approached Lieutenant General Antonio Hama Thai, chief of staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces, who did not confirm the detention, merely saying that Lt. Col. Bufalo was being questioned following the disappearance of the military equipment. He said that he did not have other details.

Renamo Calls for 'Immediate' Relief Aid

*MB0205071692 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 2 May 92*

[Text] Cristovao Soares, chief of the Health Department in the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], said in Gorongosa on 30 April that his sector is suffering operational difficulties. In addition to the famine caused by the drought afflicting not only Mozambique, but southern Africa as a whole, the residents are seriously threatened by diseases which are making gigantic inroads into Renamo-administered areas.

Cristovao Soares said immediate response is required—namely, humanitarian assistance provided by the various international agencies to those under threat. So far, this has been prevented by the inhuman and murderous Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] regime. Should assistance not be provided, thousands upon thousands of Mozambicans will die of starvation and lack of medical assistance in the next few weeks.

The Renamo Health Department chief said that diseases like bilharzia, gonorrhea, asthma, tuberculosis, rheumatism, allergies, thrombosis, and others are afflicting thousands upon thousands of Mozambicans in areas administered by Renamo. Such a critical situation should be dealt with at once. Time has come for Frelimo to end its hold on the 150 humanitarian agencies based in Maputo, and to put the interests of the people first. Furthermore, Frelimo should seriously look at the situation.

Renamo Plan To Move Headquarters 'Thwarted'

*MB0305192292 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 3 May 92*

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM] have thwarted a Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] attempt to transfer its Gorongosa central base in Sofala Province to Nampula Province's Lalaua District. This was disclosed by Nampula Province Governor Alfredo Gamito on the occasion of the International Workers Day. The governor said Renamo plans failed because of FAM action and because of the residents' refusal to collaborate with Renamo.

'Repressive' Renamo Measures Cause Some To Flee

*MB0305193292 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 3 May 92*

[Excerpts] People have been fleeing from Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] areas to Mopeia District of Zambezia Province. Former Renamo captives say the exodus has been caused by repressive measures introduced by the rebels.

A military source has told our correspondent that lately Renamo has been stepping up its repressive campaign against civilians in order to intimidate those under its control. The campaign is then blamed on government authorities.

Three people fled to the capital of Mopeia District a few days ago. They said that over the next few days there could be an increase in the number of people fleeing from Renamo areas despite stringent control measures introduced by that organization. They added that a large number of former Renamo captives has managed to flee from Renamo clutches and is now living on neutral ground. The former captives are uncertain of the treatment that they will receive if they turn themselves over to Mopeia District authorities. Their fear is the result of a Renamo campaign to prevent people from joining the Mozambique Liberation Front on the grounds that the latter would kill them. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, people have been returning to Mopeia from Nicoadala, Namacurra, Chinde, and Morrumbala Districts. They had fled Mopeia following the storming of the district capital. Our correspondent says that the exodus shows that calm is gradually returning to some areas of Zambezia Province. [passage omitted]

Guinea

Sierra Leone's Momoh, Family Arrive in Conakry

AB0305074792 Paris AFP in English 0343 GMT
3 May 92

[Text] Conakry, May 3 (AFP)—Former Sierra Leone president Joseph Momoh, his wife and four children arrived in neighboring Guinea Thursday [30 April] when he was ousted in a military coup, informed sources in the Guinean capital said Saturday.

Momoh was also accompanied by a body guard and two cooks, sources said.

According to unconfirmed reports, several members of Momoh's government also fled to Guinea to escape the coup.

A member of Sierra Leone's newly appointed National Provisional Ruling Council (NPRC), Sandy Boaki Jumu, said Saturday that the new rulers would provide exemplary leadership to help solve the west African country's political, social and economic problems.

The 23-member NPRC was appointed after the coup.

Nigeria

Government Comments on Events in Sierra Leone

AB0305112592 Paris AFP in English 1059 GMT
3 May 92

[Text] Abuja, May 3 (AFP)—Nigeria's military government voiced "some disquiet" over last week's coup in Sierra Leone, in an official statement issued here late Saturday [2 May].

It said Nigeria hoped moves towards democracy and multi-party politics would not be reversed.

"The federal government therefore expects that the new rulers of Sierra Leone would take urgent steps to ensure that the democratisation process continues and that an elected government would be installed without delay," the statement affirmed.

It added that Nigeria had no intention of interfering in internal affairs, but noted that it was normal that peace, stability and development in the West African sub-region should be the concern of all countries there.

The government said it counted on the new authorities in Freetown to maintain Sierra Leone's participation in the West African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], which is stationed in Liberia under arrangements made by the 16-nation Economic Community of West African States.

"ECOMOG's function is so vital to the peace process in that country that disservice would be done to the cause

of international peace and security in our sub-region if Sierra Leone's role is to be relaxed," Nigeria said.

Israeli Foreign Minister Arrives in Abuja

AB0305183092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1800 GMT 3 May 92

[Text] The Israeli Foreign Minister Mr. David Levi has arrived in Abuja on a two-day official visit to the country. Mr. Levi, who is leading a (?13-man) delegation, was received on arrival by the minister of foreign affairs, retired Major General Ike Nwachukwu. The Israeli foreign minister is scheduled to hold talks with his Nigerian counterparts on various issues between the two countries, among which is the normalization of ties. Mr. David Levi is expected to meet President Ibrahim Babangida tomorrow before leaving for home.

The visit is to reciprocate an earlier one to Israel by the Nigerian foreign minister. It may be recalled that Nigeria broke off relations with Israel in 1973 along with other members of the Organization of African Unity, following an Arab-Israeli war.

Chief of Army Staff on ECOMOG, Yugoslavia

AB0205092592 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 2 May 92

[Text] The chief of army staff, Lieutenant General Saliyu Ibrahim, says the proposed National Guard will be established before the end of this year while the National War College will take off by next month. Lt. Gen. Ibrahim made this known at a news conference in Port Harcourt. The chief of army staff also announced that one battalion of Nigerian troops will join the United Nations' peacekeeping force in Yugoslavia.

On Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG], he disclosed that the troops had no mandate to use force in disarming the warring factions in Liberia.

Lt. Gen. Ibrahim denied the rumor that some senior officers had been arrested, tried, and executed for their involvement in a coup plot.

Sierra Leone

Reportage on Council Members, Ministers, Situation

NPRC Council Members Named

AB0105205592 Freetown SLBS Radio in English
2000 GMT 1 May 92

[Names as heard]

[Text] The names of members of the National Provisional Ruling Council [NPRC], headed by Captain Valentine E.M. Strasser as chairman, were today announced by the NPRC secretariat in Freetown. All the members

of the 20-man strong council, which will govern the Republic of Sierra Leone, are Lieutenant S.A.G. Musa, Lt. S.K. Kambo, Lt. C.A. Mbayo, Lt. J. M Biyo, Second Lt. T.S. Munday, Second Lt. Tom Niuma, Second Lt. I. Kamara, Major G.S.T. Mani, Mr. John Benjamin, Major K.H. Conteh, Major S.O. Williams, Major A.H. Jibril, Major A.B.Y. Kamara, Major S.Y.F. Koroma, Lt. Colonel D.K. Allison, Lt. Commander M.T. Jabbi, Retired Colonel A.O. Kamara, Retired Major S. Juluu, Colonel J.S. Gottor, and Mr. Jim Falla.

The newly appointed members of the National Provisional Ruling Council will be having their first meeting tomorrow at the NPRC headquarters.

[Freetown SLBS Radio in English at 2011 GMT on 1 May adds further: "Your are tuned to the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service. Here is a special announcement from the headquarters of the National Provisional Ruling Council. We have information that two other members have been appointed to the council: They are Mr. Joseph Stanley, deputy inspector general of police, and Dr. John Karimu. I repeat that again, Mr. Joseph Stanley, deputy inspector general of police, and Dr. John Karimu have been added to the list of members of the Provisional Council."]

Exile in Ghana on Ruling Council

AB0205202092 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 2 May 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The coup in Freetown brings this prospect of a return home for many Sierra Leonean exiles. Indeed, some will return to take part in the 22-man [as heard] council. One of these is Lieutenant Colonel Sandy Boaki Jumu. He fled Sierra Leone in 1968 and has spent the last 24 years in exile in Ghana. On the line to Accra, Chris Green asked him if he had been involved in Sierra Leone politics during his exile.

[Begin recording] [Jumu] Oh no! In fact, my host country here debars me from getting involved in political activities. That is one of my conditions of stay in Ghana. We never practiced politics in Sierra Leone while I am in Ghana. I have never done it. I have kept quiet for the past 24 years.

[Green] President Momoh told us not a month ago that he had every intention of calling presidential elections no later than November as specified in the Constitution. Why couldn't people wait to vote him out in those elections?

[Jumu] Well, the problem about Sierra Leone is not a matter of elections immediately. The position is that we must try to see that there is discipline in the country and there is control in the country. Momoh had lacked those qualities. He was not doing it, and he never behaved like a soldier. And because, I think, he didn't go to proper college, that is why he didn't behave like a soldier to

make sure that [words indistinct] discipline is existing in the country and there is control.

[Green] That sounds as if the military regime is planning to stay in power for quite some time to come.

[Jumu] If that is what you think, it is wrong. We are all in for democracy, which we want to all practice. But I think we cannot just practice democracy because we must go with the rest of Joneses. It is wrong. I think we must correct things and make sure that things that we do last. We are going to practice democracy very soon.

[Green] How soon is very soon?

[Jumu] Well, I cannot say very soon, I cannot say how soon very soon is because I am going to report first for duty. When that is done, when you get in touch with me, I will tell you how soon that will be that very soon is.

[Green] When will you return to Sierra Leone?

[Jumu] Oh, I will return as soon as I clear with my host government, because I have been in Ghana here, they have looked after me, they gave me asylum in this country, and the people have been very nice to me. I must say some goodbye and I must (?do) some processing with the government before I leave. So as soon as, I am (?sure within) the next two weeks.

[Green] Did the invitation to join the council come as a surprise to you, or did you know about this coup in advance?

[Jumu] Oh well, I didn't know anything about the coup in advance at all, because I am not a magician. I am not in Sierra Leone, so I wouldn't know about the coup in advance at all. [end recording]

NPRC Urges Rebels To Surrender

AB0105211392 Freetown SLBS Radio in English
2014 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] Another press release from the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] Secretariat states that the National Provisional Ruling Council is appealing to all rebels engaged in the war against the security forces of the sovereign state of Sierra Leone to lay down their arms and join in the national reconstruction of this nation.

The Council believes that the primary objective of the rebel incursion was a need for a change of government. This objective having been achieved through a peaceful revolution; it is the greatest expectation of all Sierra Leoneans at home and abroad that the rebel war is brought to an immediate end.

To this end, the National Provisional Ruling Council is prepared to receive and will grant pardons to all rebels who are willing to lay down their arms. Let us all forgive and forget the events of the past and look forward to a bright future.

'Rebel Leader' Interviewed

AB0205190092 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 2 May 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The coup was led by soldiers involved in the war against the rebel leader, Corporal Foday Sankoh. Yesterday, we were called by a spokesman for the corporal who said the rebels were ready to negotiate, and in the meantime would be willing to observe a cease-fire. Well, this afternoon, Cpl. Sankoh himself rang to say he was not quite ready for cease-fire. William Wanan Deya asked him exactly what his position was:

[Begin recording] [Sankoh] We are saying the coup makers should have something to offer, and we are ready to negotiate on the only condition that something should be done. I am saying as a leader of the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone [RUF], call on these gallant officers who are the coup makers to make it possible for all foreign forces to leave Sierra Leone—that is the Nigerian and the Guinean troops. [sentence as heard] These troops should withdraw immediately because everything that has been done these few days, I think, the RUF should be given the credit because had it not been the RUF (?which) challenged Momoh and his regime, the APC [All-People's Congress], there should have not been any talk about democratic change in Sierra Leone.

[Deya] So, you are saying then that you are imposing certain conditions for you to declare a cease-fire in this war then, are you?

[Sankoh] We are not talking about cease-fire now. We are talking, are they prepared to recognize the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone? We can sit down and talk. What we were trying to do is to get rid of Momoh and the APC, and I think our dream has become true. So therefore these gallant soldiers should offer something before we can sit down and negotiate.

[Deya] And what terms are you imposing for negotiations to take place?

[Sankoh] We are... [changes thought] In the first place, as I said, the withdrawal of all foreign forces in Sierra Leone and a neutral (?place) where we can meet, or we can even meet in Sierra Leone. They know our whereabouts, they know where we can meet, like Daru or Bunumbu. We can arrange where we can meet in Sierra Leone or a neutral place. [end recording]

City Said 'Quiet'

AB0105223292 Freetown SLBS Radio in English
2100 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] Freetown today was quiet and people from various parts of the city, including students, took to the streets, singing and dancing in support of the National Provisional Ruling Council.

Meanwhile the state of emergency and the dawn to dusk curfew continues throughout the country.

NPRC on Diplomats' Safety

AB0105224292 Freetown SLBS Radio in English
2116 GMT 1 May 92

[“Press release” from the Secretariat of National Provisional Ruling Council issued on 1 May—read by studio announcer]

[Excerpt] All members of the NPRC are hereby requested to report on Saturday, 2 May, 1992 at eight o'clock in the morning at the NPRC headquarters in Freetown.

The Secretariat of the National Provisional Ruling Council states that the Army is very grateful to this point for the total support and cooperation received from the nation as a whole and the police and SSD [Special Security Division] in particular towards the peaceful and bloodless action so far of the National Provisional Ruling Council. Now aware of the quiet and tranquillity prevalent over the entire nation and more so over the capital Freetown, it wants to assure the public of their safety and absolute freedom to return to normal activities. The Council wishes to appeal to all commercial, business, and educational institutions throughout the country to resume normal operations.

The National Provisional Ruling Council wishes to assure all diplomatic missions and international organizations of their security and safety. The council further apologizes for any inconveniences that may have occasioned during the process of its takeover actions.

The Council wants to issue a final warning to all former All People's Congress government ministers and party secretaries, who are still in hiding, to report to the nearest police station not later than 6 PM today, Friday, 1 May 1992. Their continued refusal to comply with this instruction will result in serious consequences.

Finally, the public is strongly warned in their own interest and in the interest of maintaining the present peaceful atmosphere, to refrain from any acts of vandalism and looting. Offenders will be shot on sight.

NPRC Reopening Ports

AB0205152592 Paris AFP in French 1434 GMT
2 May 92

[Text] Freetown, 2 May (AFP)—The National Provisional Ruling Council (NPRC), which has been in power since 29 April in Sierra Leone, today authorized the immediate resumption of sea contacts between that country and the outside world, the national radio announced. All the country's land, sea, and air entry points have been closed since 29 April. In another development, in reference apparently to large scale looting, the NPRC reaffirmed that it was making “every effort” to end such acts.

NPRC 'Fully in Control'

AB0205194592 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 2 May 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] For the first few days there were reports from Freetown of a lot of shooting, much of it in the air. On the line to Freetown this afternoon, Robin White asked Lansana Fofana what the situation was like in the city today.

[Begin recording] [Fofana] [passage omitted] The dusk to dawn curfew is still in force, and it is very clear that the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] is fully in control of the situation here.

[White] In fact, where is the seat of government? Where are they? Have they moved into State House or are they running the country from the barracks?

[Fofana] No, they are not in the State House. They are still operating from their headquarters, somewhere in western Freetown.

[White] Now we know that President Momoh fled to Guinea. What has happened to his ministers?

[Fofana] Well, I do know that the NPRC gave yesterday as the deadline for all government ministers and some ministers, of course, permanent secretaries, heads of parastatals, etc., to report immediately to the nearest police station. [sentence as heard] I understand quite a few have given themselves up, and the latest information we have is that Bambay Kamara, who was the inspector general of police, has given himself up.

[White] Is he now under arrest?

[Fofana] He is supposed to be under arrest. Yes, he is now in detention.

[White] And what will happen to all the ministers who have given themselves up?

[Fofana] Well, it is not really clear what the military administration will decide to do with these ministers who have already been arrested. Some, I believe, are still in hiding. I cannot say exactly what they will do with these former government officials. It is yet to be seen what decision they will take.

[White] Yesterday there was a good deal of confusion as to exactly who was in this military council. It was widely thought that a Colonel Yaya Kanu was in it, and perhaps even leading it. But what has happened to him? His name seems to have completely disappeared.

[Fofana] Yes. His name was not mentioned among the Council members. Of course, the Council is headed by their spokesman, Captain V.E.M. Strasser, who is chairman, and the entire Council comprises 23 members. You have, of course, the former finance minister, Dr. James Funna, still among them, and you also have

one or two retired military officers. Nothing is mentioned of Mr. Yaya Kanu's present position. It is not known what is happening to him. Of course, he is not a member of the ruling Council.

[White] Do you think there was some kind of last minute quarrel within the people who were involved in the coup?

[Fofana] Well, it is not very clear. I think some people even suspect his interview on Focus on Africa may have been responsible for the sudden turn of events. It is not really clear. I mean, the authorities have not given any official position on his position. Actually, all people speculate here is that his interview may have created a problem. We don't know exactly the facts of the matter.

[White] You mean they probably didn't like him broadcasting ahead of an announcement of who was in the government?

[Fofana] Well that is what a few observers here are speculating.

[White] Now, what is Cpt. Strasser King like? What kind of man is he?

[Fofana] Well so far we only know that he is a fairly young man, and a few people who claim they know him are saying that he seems to be a disciplined man, a committed man. We don't know exactly because up till now he has not given any (?serious) press conference. We are yet to hear from him, and we only hear him on the radio. But few people are starting to say that he looks like a straight man, I mean, a committed man. I don't know exactly. I have not met him. I am waiting to meet him.

[White] And there have been all kinds of talk about, you know, returning to civilian rule rather quickly. But do you think from what he said that he is likely to do that?

[Fofana] Well, we are just speculating. That is what they have said officially. We don't know whether they will embark on that, but it looks as if they are committed to that. They are still arresting, and they are still getting into the net former government officials, and there is...[changes thought] Of course, they are saying that they will prosecute the war and end it immediately, and then they will return the country back to civilian rule. The timetable, of course, cannot be predicted right now, Robin. We are still waiting to hear from them what commitment they will push themselves to in terms of the democratic process.

[White] Do you think their first priority is going to be to try and end this war in the east?

[Fofana] Well, that is what the military authorities have said and that is what many people believe because according to observers here, if the war is brought to conclusion then people can embark on the democratic process. [end recording]

Curfew Changed; Officials Appointed

*AB0205193092 Freetown SLBS Radio in English
1830 GMT 2 May 92*

[Announcement from the Secretariat of the National Provisional Ruling Council on 2 May—read by station announcer]

[Text] The dusk to dawn curfew is adjusted to commence from 1000 PM to 0600 AM. All land and sea routes are now open. All owners of lost vehicles asked to report at the Myohaung Officers' Mess, Wilberforce Barracks, to identify ownership with relevant documents, that is, the insurance and vehicle licensing.

All former government ministers are required to surrender all government vehicles in their possession with immediate effect. Vehicles should be surrendered to Army Ordinance Services, Murrytown Barracks, Freetown.

Colonel (J.S. Gorsor) has been appointed Army chief of staff. This title has replaced the former title of force commander. The former deputy inspector general of police, Mr. Joseph Stanley, has been appointed inspector general of police.

Report on 1 May Meeting

*AB0205200092 Freetown SLBS Radio in English
1837 GMT 2 May 92*

["Special Press Release" from the Secretariat of the National Provisional Ruling Council issued on 2 May—read by announcer]

[Text] At a brief meeting with the members of the Civil Service, including heads of departments and permanent secretaries yesterday, Friday, 1 May 1992, the chairman and members of the NPRC appealed to all and sundry to support and cooperate with the NPRC for the realization of the aims and objectives of the council.

In other developments, the NPRC wishes to inform the nation and the public that Mr. Bambay Kamara, the inspector general of police, has voluntarily surrendered himself to the police, following an earlier press release from the Secretariat of the NPRC. Mr. Bambay Kamara is now held in protective custody at the Central Prisons, Pademba Road, in Freetown.

The NPRC further wishes to assure the general public that all efforts are being made to deal with the looting of shops and premises and to provide protection to enable ordinary citizens to go about their business. The NPRC is therefore calling on all commercial businesses, banks, educational, and other institutions, to resume their normal activities. The Secretariat also wishes to announce that with immediate effect, the permanent secretary, Ministry of Transport and Communication, should call for ferry and hovercraft services to commence normal schedule of rounds.

Life 'Returning to Normal'

*AB0305153092 Paris AFP in English 1516 GMT
3 May 92*

[Text] Freetown, May 3 (AFP)—Life was returning to normal in the Sierra Leone capital Freetown and in other main cities Sunday [3 May], five days after a military coup ended the seven year regime of President Joseph Momoh and installed a National Provisional Ruling Council (NPRC).

In Freetown, church services were held although in front of "a greatly reduced congregation," one senior cleric of the Council of Churches said in an interview.

Civilian cars and those of diplomatic missions and international organisations were plying the streets, with some traffic policemen on duty at the various intersections.

There are no checkpoints except along the main road leading to the city from the provinces and near the headquarters of the NPRC secretariat.

National radio continued Sunday to broadcast an appeal from the NPRC for "commercial, business and educational institutions to resume normal operations."

The biggest test as to whether the appeal is being adhered to will come on Monday.

Meanwhile the prices of essential commodities such as rice, sardines, candles, meat and others have skyrocketed.

Reports from other parts of the country were sketchy. Unofficial reports spoke of more than seven former government ministers and APC [All-People's Congress] party functionaries being brought to the capital between Friday and Saturday in military trucks to be detained at the maximum security Pademba Road prison.

An official list of those arrested and detained has so far not been published.

Commuters travelling from the provinces into the capital said military checkpoints were erected along all major highways.

Local reporters reached by telephone in Bo, the country's second largest city, said there was "relative calm after some shops were looted of radios and refrigerators on Friday." A similar calm was reported in Kenema and Makeni.

Strasser on Rebels, Momoh

*AB0305175792 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 3 May 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is now four days since Sierra Leone's former President Momoh was toppled by a military coup and forced to flee to Guinea. It began as a mutiny by junior

Army officers who were dissatisfied with the way the war with rebels in the east of the country was being handled. Sierra Leone's new strong man and the leader of the ruling military council is Captain Valentine Strasser. He said his first priority is to deal with the rebellion. On the line to Army headquarters in Freetown, Robin White asked him exactly what steps he proposed to take to achieve this.

[Begin recording] [Strasser] We want to send out a message that we desire a negotiated settlement to the conflict in our country and we will wait for the response from the other side.

[White] They have already said that they are prepared to talk to you.

[Strasser] Well they have not contacted us as yet.

[White] So what do you want them to do? How would they get in touch with you?

[Strasser] Let them ring us here.

[White] So you want them to just telephone you at the Army barracks?

[Strasser] Yes.

[White] Now, they have suggested that people at the frontline could just walk through their lines and talk to them.

[Strasser] I wonder if that would be, I mean, workable.

[White] Do you have any preconditions for talking to them?

[Strasser] No. If they could agree to an immediate cease-fire, then we may be able to start talking.

[White] They seem to want an agreement that the foreign troops, the Guineans and Nigerians, would be pulled out of the country. Is that something that you would be prepared to accept?

[Strasser] We are prepared to negotiate.

[White] Are you prepared to offer them an amnesty?

[Strasser] Yes, we are.

[White] So if they were to lay down their arms, they would not be prosecuted?

[Strasser] Yes, we... [changes thought] That is our intention.

[White] Would you be prepared to offer them posts on the military council or in the government?

[Strasser] That is also a subject for negotiation.

[White] So you might make Mr. Sankoh a member of your government?

[Strasser] We, I would not be in a position to say so now.

[White] In fact, how seriously do you take the rebels as a force?

[Strasser] I don't think I would want to make any comments as far as that is concerned.

[White] But if they fail to come to talks, would you think you would be able to defeat them militarily?

[Strasser] I don't want to comment on that also.

[White] Now you have appealed to members of Momoh's administration to come and surrender themselves. Has everybody who you wanted surrendered themselves?

[Strasser] Some of them are still in hiding, but we are making desperate moves to encourage them to surrender.

[White] If they don't surrender what will you do?

[Strasser] We are going to find them.

[White] And when you find them what will happen?

[Strasser] We will treat them like the others who surrendered.

[White] Will they be put on trial?

[Strasser] I cannot comment on that as yet.

[White] But they will not be harmed in any way? Can you promise them that?

[Strasser] Yes, of course, I think I can promise you that.

[White] Now, what about President Momoh? Do you have any desire to get him back?

[Strasser] Get him back? What do you mean?

[White] Do you want him to come back to the country, for instance, to stand trial?

[Strasser] We are not fussy about that.

[White] So you don't care whether he comes back or not?

[Strasser] I don't think we do.

[White] Do you fear that he might try and get back?

[Strasser] We have no fear at all.

[White] Have you been given guarantees by the Guinean Government that they will stop him from doing anything?

[Strasser] Yes, we have. [end recording]

And at that point, communications from the headquarters was cut. So we couldn't have Captain Strasser any more about his plans to return Sierra Leone to democracy.

New Cabinet Announced 3 May

*AB0305210592 Freetown SLBS Radio in English
2021 GMT 3 May 92*

[Press release from the National Provisional Ruling Council, NPRC—read by announcer]

[Text] Here is the cabinet of the National Provisional Ruling Council, NPRC, of the Republic of Sierra Leone:

Head of state, chairman of the NPRC, and minister of defense: Captain Valentine [middle names indistinct] Strasser

Vice Chairman: Lieutenant Solomon Anthony James Musa

Minister of:

Finance, Development, and Economic Planning: Dr. James S.A. Funna

Foreign Affairs: Dr. Ahmed Dumbuya

Mineral Resources: Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Kobina Anderson

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries: Major Abdul Karim Sessay

Education, Youth and Sports: Dr. Arthur Abraham

Health and Social Services: Major Akim Gibril

Labor, Energy and Power: Lieutenant Samuel Komba Kambo

[Public] Works: Major James Philip Bundu

Minister of State in the Chairman's Office: John Benjamin

Transport, Communication, and Tourism: Lieutenant Charles Emile Mbayo

Internal Affairs and Rural Development: Retired Colonel Alimamy Usman Kamara

Trade, Industry, and State Enterprises: Dr. John Karimu
Information, Broadcasting, and Culture: Lieutenant Julius Maada Bio

Attorney General and Minister of Justice: Arnold Gooding

Resident Minister of:

Northern Province: Captain Fallah Seewa

Southern Province: Major Gabriel Sylvester Mana

Eastern Province: Second Lieutenant Tommy Nyuma

That is the end of the announcement from the Secretariat of the NPRC.

END OF

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DATE FILMED

5, May 1992

